

unrecorded
English Examples.

TO BE

Turned into LATIN,

Beginning with the

Nominative Case and Verb

As 'tis varied through all

MOODS and TENSES,

AND AFTER

Fitted to all the Rules of the Grammar,

To which are added

Some Cautions for Children

to avoid mistakes in making Latin;

Forms of Epistles, Themes, and other

Exercises for the use of young Beginners

at Bury School.

To which now is added an Index of all the English
words that are in this Book, with the Latin
words proper to them.

The Fourth Edition.

LONDON, Printed for Thomas Simmons at the
Princes Arms in Ludgate-street, 1681.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p

Pages 95

To the Ingenious and Hopeful

JOHN HERVEY, Esq;

And his Brother *mr*

Mr. THOMAS HERVEY.

Sons of the Right Worshipful Sir
THOMAS HERVEY of St. Ed-
munds-Bury in Suffolk.

Gentlemen.

While you are little, and
so fitted to my abilities,
and the things that I can
do for you, I make bold
to Dedicate this little Book unto you,
hoping that, because 'tis yours by Dedi-
cation, you will be the more earnest to
make what is useful in it your own by
practice. I have endeavoured to make

The Epistle Dedicatory.

all things that I here offer to you, as plain and easie as I could; yet notwithstanding in so young years, I know you must need the help of a Guide, whose directions if you please carefully to attend to, in the Exercise, and oft turning these *English* Examples into Latin, you will after a while find the benefit thereof as to the improvement and perfecting of your skill in the Latin *Syntax*. Possibly I might say some other things to you not unworthy of your notice; but I know men of your employment and business love not long Discourses; I only beg of you, that by the shortness of this Epistle you would not take the measure of my zeal and endeavours to serve you, which must be lengthened out in equal portions with my life, as being a just Debt entailed upon you, by the unmerited favour and kindness of your Parents to

From Bury Scho^l,

March 25,

1675.

Your

Most humble Servant,

E. L.

The PREFACE.

THE first part of this Book is intended to make Boys ready at the variation of Verbs according to their several Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Voices and Conjugation: and he that would reap that advantage, which is design'd him thereby, must be sure, as a guide thereunto, to be very ready at the forming of those Verbs in the Accidence, which are set as Examples for all the rest, (viz.) amo, doceo, lego, and audio, and also well skilled to know the Præterperfect-tense of every Verb according to the Rules in *As in præsentî*. The Latin for every word is set in the margin or side of the leaf, and the figure before it tells the Conjugation. Part of the Potential Mood, and the whole Optative are purposely omitted, which, I hope, no body will dislike, that considers how useless they are in speech. We say indeed in English, I might have loved, I ought to have read; but who ever says in Latin for the one *ama-verim*, or for the other *legerim*, as far as I know, speaks without an Example; and for the Optative, 'tis so perfectly the same with the Subjunctive, that I thought not fit to assign them different places, especially, where there is no design to teach Boys thin Grammatical notions, but the most compendious and

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ready way to speak Latin; and if a young Scholar be but taught, that after *O si* or *Utinam*, he must use the same word, that he uses after *cum*, and can say readily for, I wish I had said my Lesson, *Utinam repetiissem lectionem*: or for *Oh* that we might play to day! *O si ludere nobis licuerit hodie!* I suppose 'tis no great matter, whether he be so critical at that time, as to have a distinct notion in what Mood he speaks, whether Optative, Potential or Subjunctive; he speaks from his heart, and after such wise, as men that understand Latin usually speak, and so long I suppose, all is well enough.

In the practice of the Latin Rules, the Examples are for the most part framed according to those in the Grammar, even where they seem not so exactly adapted to the Rule: So that the young Scholar having his Grammar before him, and being able perfectly to render into English the Latin Examples, may both receive light from thence how to practice the Rule, and be furnished with some Latin words also not improper for his purpose. Where the Rule is any thing obscure, or the practice thereof difficult, as being remote from the common way of speaking English, the Examples are many, and they had need to be so, for School-Boyes are usually such blind harpers, that unless they be minded over and over again to take heed and observe strictly, they will constantly miss the same string. Yet if by the practice of two or three Examples, they understand sufficiently (as some will do)

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do) what the Rule means, and can direct themselves in the practice of it, let them leave the other till another time; for what they do afterwards, they will conclude to be the same that they did before, and so do it only by rote, without any present attention of the mind. But if they be brought to an Example of the same Rule again, after they have perfectly forgot what they did before, they will be forced to attend to the same notices, that led them right at first, and so in time be brought habitually to do it with consideration and certainty. And this method, where the Examples are many, I desire also may be observed in the practice of the Rules and directions given for the avoiding mistakes in making Latin; which are not hoped though never so carefully attended to, to be an universal preservative against all error of Anglicism, being framed only to give warning of such as I found my own Scholars most liable to in their Exercises. They that would be more curiously and fully instructed in the turning the English Particles into Latin, where such kind of mistakes for the most part lie, may have recourse to Mr. Walkers Treatise of Particles, being a Book excellently fitted for that purpose.

In the composing of some of the Examples of those Exercises which I recommend to young Scholars under some one particular word; as Labour, Justice, &c. I had the Phrases of Winchester School before me, and brought in as many of them, as I saw
would

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would conveniently come in under that head, with directions on the Margin, where they may be found; which I should not have done, but in compliance with the sage Judgment of some Men, who will not be satisfied with a poor Boys Exercise, unless there be something extraordinary of phrase in it; and in regard also Mr. Farnaby, in his Book of Phrases, advises, that they should be brought in *quà sponte, quà vi*, that is, fairly, if they will come, if not, by head and shoulders. For of my self I am not of that opinion, that when an Argument is given to a Lad to discourse upon, he should first consult his Phrase-book, and from thence take hints what to say. But first consider what is fit to be said, and then express it in words as well as he can, I have been told by one of his Scholars, that Mr. Langdale not many years since Master of St. Pauls School in London, would never suffer any of the Boys in his School to make use of any other Book, for to supply them with what Latin words they wanted, than the Dictionary. And if I might have my own liberty, I should be inclined to follow his example; for though perhaps it would be the slower way, and the Boy that takes it would a long while write very indifferent Latin, (and yet perhaps as good as he can write English) nevertheless in time he would arrive at a more perfect and free use of the Latin tongue, and be more ready at the expressing of any thing that he thinks, than any Transcriber of a
Phrase.

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Phrase-book can, I speak this somewhat upon my own experience. Once I remember I had two Boys together of equal age and parts; the one as soon as he had any Argument given him, presently went to his Phrase-book, and searched out what he could find for his purpose, and then sat down and sewed together as well as he could, what he had gathered. The other set himself a thinking, and for words he took not much care; I had the best he had ready, and further he concerned not himself. For a long while the Phrase-hunter carried the Reputation, and the other was rebuked for his bald Latin, but to little purpose, no other Phrase-book would he consult than what he carried in his head; for those he had read, if they came in his way he would take them, if they did not, he would never cast about either to find them out or to fetch them in. Thus they went on for some years together, till at length the advantage appeared on the other side: For he that had all his Exercises out of Phrase Books, for stuffe was still the same, only advanced a little in his skill of stitching; while the other by pondering and considering of things grew rich in the conceptions of his mind, and by conversing every day with good Authors that spoke well, he became not only Master of their words, but got something of their style also; so that be-
fore

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fore he went from School, at all exercises he far exceeded his Rival; and of what Reputation he is at present in the University, is not fit perhaps for me to publish; His own worth doth it sufficiently. This good success of this Youth's natural way of improving himself, made me ever after not much offended, in a young Lad's first attempts, with bald Latin (as they call it) so that there were good sense aimed at under it; for where that is, and the boy be but constantly employed in the reading of good Authors, and every day necessitated to express his thoughts upon some Subject, there will be a most certain and infallible improvement, and without much urging of his Master, he will, as his years and judgment increase, of his own accord leave his bald improper Phrases; and, when he is preparing himself to write or speak at any time, look upon them with as much scorn, as the young Gentleman would do upon his long Coats and Hobbyhorse, when his Pantaloon is to be locked into the great Saddle.

In the Examples of Epistles, I have ventured to put odd and unusual names upon those that write, as well as those that are wrote to, alluding for the most part somewhat to the matter discoursed of between them; but whether I have done ill in it the event only will prove. I intended thereby a little to please and allure the young men, that they might with more cheerfulness address themselves to their business;

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business; and if I have but succeeded well in that, I am very well pleased, although I be thought to have play'd the fool: for when 'tis not only pleasant but useful also (as the Poet speaks) desipere in loco, I think 'tis equal to a Patent, a man has very good authority to do it.

For the Framing of Themes, I have given some Methodical Examples according to the directions prescribed by others, which surely were designed by the first prescribers for more mature years, and better instructed judgments, than boys at School usually arrive at; for of the many that have passed through my hands, I could never get above one or two, and those of very extraordinary discerning parts, to observe them: And indeed it seems somewhat an unreasonable thing, that a boy should be required to frame a Proposition, to prove and confirm it by Reasons, a causa, ab effectu, a simili, ab exemplo, ab autoritate, before he has seen a word of Logick (for that, I think is interdicted Grammar Schools) or knows what a proposition is, or has been at all instructed in the doctrine of the Topicks. Nevertheless I have attempted to shew, how that way of making Themes might be practised, that others if they please may try it, and when they have found how fruitless it is, may, if they please, let it alone. If I can see at any time a youth speak but any thing to the purpose, and follow but any kind of clue in his discourse, though

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it be but in ordinary passable Latin, I set a mark of difference upon him, and think him worthy of great commendation. There are some that besides this, call for a style, a Ciceronian style, and upon occasion can give some directions how boys may be taught this same style. The good men, I hope, mean well, and desire only that Boys, to their utmost Capacity, should be improved at School: And do not intend thereby to put an impossible task upon the Master, that they may be sure to have something to accuse him of when they please. And yet such is the teaching a young Lad a Ciceronian style, a poor ignorant School-Boy to talk like the most eloquent Philosopher and Statesman that ever was. Could any body but shew a Boy, how he should go to work, to grasp as much sense in his mind together, as Cicero did, possibly he might be taught to crowd as many words into a period too. But alas! the minds of Children are dark and narrow, they see very few things at once, and those confusedly, and without dependance of one another, their conceptions are short, imperfect and interrupted, and so of necessity must their language be, if it be natural and their own. They may perhaps learn so much of Cicero's style, if they be minded to observe, as to place the Adjective after the Substantive, and make the Verb in a Sentence, like the Lieutenant at the heels of a Regiment, to bring up the Rear. But then if they should do so alwayes they would

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would not imitate Cicero, for he sometimes does the contrary. However thus far and in some little instances besides, which might be mentioned, it is not amiss to advise them to leave the usual way of placing words as they do in English, which they are too apt to follow, because so far they will be able to understand your advice. But who so troubles himself further in giving directions to his Scholars for the ranking their words all in Ciceronian figure, and will not be pleased with their Exercises, unless every period runs roundly, and to the Tune of Tandem aliquando Quirites, I am afraid, for the most part takes a great deal of pains to very little purpose. I speak not this altogether by guess, I have sometimes seen some boyes, I suppose, that had oft been directed how to place their words, employed to make a peice of Latin. The English that lay before them was very easie, and yet they made no dispatch at all, I wondred in my heart what they were a doing all the while, and I perceivd at length, that the poor Boyes had got the words in their pen, and were all that while weighing and considering with themselves where to set them. And I beleive in regard they had nothing to direct them but chance, or that which was as uncertain, their own uninstructed fancies, the more they considered the worse they did; for the success no way answering the time they spent, or the pains they were at, they brought forth at length the translation they were a-

b out

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about, with the words placed so unluckily, and in such a perplexed disorder and confusion, that a man might as soon get the Letters, which I have seen in some kind of Padlocks, purposely confused, into the Magical or unlocking ward, as to disentangle their shackled Phrases, and put them into such an order as might signify to the Reader, what they intended they should. But what then, must Boys be let alone to place their Latin words just so as they use to do in English? Not altogether; but I am afraid for the most part I must. For excepting only in some little instances, which I have touched on before, all attempts of Remedy will be found worse than the Disease, till their judgments clear up, and the Musick of their own ear awakes to direct them: which it very seldom does in Bayes to any purpose, and in men also very differently. The most being not able by all the ways that the Art of the Master can shew them, or their own industry find out to arrive at a true Ciceronian stroke, by reason of a false Clink they naturally carry in their ear, according to the different tune of which, they frame their periods and order their style; not two in a hundred perhaps like one another, and yet all, more or less, coming short of what they do, or should aim at.

I hope the Readers pardon may be obtained for this digression, when he shall understand, that it was designed as an excuse for the ensuing Book, which
being

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being purposely framed to teach Boyes to write and speak Latin, has yet nevertheless given no instructions in what order to place their words, which the Author would very willingly have been at the pains to have done, could he have seen that there had been any good effect but likely to have followed thereupon.

The last part of this Book concerns the making of Verses, which is thought by some to be a very unnecessary task, in regard, that out of so many Verse-makers at School there come forth so very few good Poets into the World. But altho this be true, yet notwithstanding there is good enough got thereby to keep up the Reputation and Practice of it. For the young Scholar, while he is contriving his Verse, is oft-times put upon the necessity of varying his Phrase, and must needs also at the same time learn the quantities of Syllables, by which means he is instructed how to pronounce rightly many Latin words, which they that know not the true measure of Syllables cannot do: which advantages, although they were away, yet, methinks the Practice of Grammar Schools in this particular might still be allowed; for Boyes are there to be put upon the Tryal of their Wits, and who is there that knows but he may be as good a Poet as any is in the World, till he has tried? Tis the difficulty, I suppose, of the first entrance of making of Verses, that makes some so loath to it, and so ready also to plead against it: but much of that may be taken off by beginning,

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as this Book directs, with the Adonick Verse, that is made up but of two feet; which by the help that is afforded from thence, every little Boy, that knows but how to make Latin, and can tell how to measure in due time but five Syllables, may, after a little practice, be fully made Master of; and when he finds himself so to be, he will with the more courage, and without doubt, the better success also, undertake the more difficult taske of the Hexameter and Pentameter, and so pass on to what other kind of Verse shall be required of him.

And now the Author hath said all that he had to say by way of Preface to this little Book, which he wishes may be as useful to that Province of little People he designed it for, as he knows his own desires and endeavours are hearty and real to serve them, and then he is sure, he shall be fully satisfied for the time and pains he bestowed about

English EXAMPLES
to be turned into *Latin* be-
ginning with the Nomina-
tive Case and Verb, as 'tis va-
ried through all Moods and Tenses.

Active Voice.

*The Indicative Mood Present Tense, with the
sign do.*

Sing.	I	Do forbid, thou dost perswade, he doth knock.	1 veto.
			2 Suadeo,
			3 tundo.
	Plur.	We do walk, ye do fight, they do draw.	1 ambulo,
			1 pugno,
			4 haurio.

Without the sign do.

Sing.	I	blame, thou commandest, he joyn- eth.	1 culpo,
			2 jubeo,
			3 iungo.

Plur. We laugh, ye weep, they perceive.

2 rideo,
2 fleo,
4 sentio.

B

Passive

Examples of the

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood Present tense.

- 1 *domor,*
2 *juadeor,*
3 *vincor,*
1 *culpor,*
1 *objurgor,*
4 *haurior.*

Sing. I am tamed, thou art persuaded, he is overcome.

Plur. We are blamed, ye are chidden, they are drawn.

Active Voice.

Prater-imperfect tense.

- 2 *timeo,*
1 *pugno,*
2 *maneo,*

Sing. I did fear, thou didst fight, he did stay.

- 3 *pono,*
2 *studeo,*
3 *ludo.*

Plur. We did put, ye did study, they did play.

Passive Voice.

Prater-imperfect tense.

- 1 *voco,*
3 *Agor,*
1 *nominor.*

Sing. I was called, thou wast driven, he was named.

- 3 *capior,*
3 *quator,*
1 *culpor.*

Plur. We were taken, ye were shaken, they were blamed.

Active

Moods and Tenses.

Active Voice.

Prater-perfect tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>I have washed, thou hast taken, he hath carried.</i>	1 <i>lavo,</i> 3 <i>capio,</i> 1 <i>porto.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>We have bought, ye have fought, they have tarried.</i>	3 <i>emo,</i> 1 <i>pugno,</i> 2 <i>maneo.</i>

Passive Voice.

Prater-perfect tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>I have been sold, thou hast been taught, he hath been filled.</i>	3 <i>vendor,</i> 2 <i>doceor,</i> 2 <i>impleor.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>We have been put, ye have been shut, they have been killed.</i>	3 <i>ponor,</i> 3 <i>claudor,</i> 1 <i>necor.</i>

Active Voice.

Prater-pluperfect tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>I had spread, thou hadst read, he had strayed.</i>	3 <i>spargo,</i> 3 <i>lego,</i> 1 <i>erro.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>We had swallowed, ye had wallowed, they had played.</i>	4 <i>deglutio,</i> 3 <i>volvo,</i> 3 <i>ludo.</i>

Examples of the

Passive Voice.

Praterpluperfekt tense.

Sing. I had been *tamed*, thou hadst been *named*, he had been *called*.

Plur. We had been *raised*, ye had been *taught*, they had been *healed*.

Active Voice.

Future tense.

Sing. I will *take*, thou wilt *bake*, he will *sleep*.

Plur. We will *sow*, ye shall *mow*, they shall *weep*.

Passive Voice.

Future tense.

Sing. I will be *sworn*, thou shalt be *torn*, he shall be *felt*.

Plur. We shall be *bound*, ye shall be *found*, they shall be *gelt*.

Im-

Moods and Tenses.

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Imperat. active.

<i>Sing.</i> Tame thou, let him command.	1 d'mz, 2 jubeo.
<i>Plur.</i> Let us draw, do ye fight, let them run.	4 haurio, 1 pugna, 3 curro.
Or,	2 ridez,
<i>Sing.</i> Do thou laugh, let him sing.	3 cans.
<i>Plur.</i> Let us dance, do ye leap, let them study.	1 salto, 4 salto, 2 studeo.

Imper. Passive.

<i>Sing.</i> Be thou ruled, let him be beaten.	3 regor, 1 verberor.
<i>Plur.</i> Let us be led, be ye driven, let them be scourged.	3 ducor, 3 agor, 1 flagellar.
Or,	
<i>Sing.</i> Be thou honoured, let him be dis- graced.	1 honoror, 1 decoror,
<i>Plur.</i> Let us be cleared, be ye condemned, let them be frightened.	1 purgor, 1 damnor, 2 terreor.

Potent. Mood. Pres. tense active.

<i>Sing.</i> I may forbid, thou mayst command, he may gainsay.	1 veto, 2 jubeo, 3 contradico.
<i>Plur.</i> We may obey, ye may require, they may run away.	4 obedio, 3 exigo,
B 3	Or, 3 fugio.

Examples of the

do,
recipio,
solvo,

scio,
discr,
repeto.

Or,

Sing. I can give, thou canst receive, he can pay.

Plur. We can know, ye can learn, they can say.

Potent. Mood Pres. tense Passive.

vocor,
derideor,
objurgor.

Sing. I may be called, thou maist be derided, he may be chidden.

verberor,
mordeor,
pauisor.

Plur. We may be beaten, ye may be bitten, they may be drawn.

captor,
exitor,
amicior,

Or,

Sing. I can be taken, thou canst be raised, he can be clothed.

derideor,
scalpor,
prehendor.

Plur. We can be laughed at, ye can be scratched, they can be caught.

Prater-imperfect tense active.

dicō,
rudō,
ludō,

Sing. I might say, thou wouldst bray, he should play.

remigo,
aro,
seminō,

Plur. We should row, ye should plow, they might sow.

Praterimperfect Passive.

jubeor,
liberor,
verberor.

Sing. I should be commanded, thou mightest be delivered, he would be beaten.

Plur.

Moods and Tenses.

T

Plur. We should be clothed, ye would be driven, they might be invited.

4 amictor,
3 peltor,
1 invitor.

Subjunctive Mood. Present Tense active.

Write ut for
that.

Sing. That I ask, that you answer, that he say.

1 Rogo,
2 responder
3 dico.

Plur. That we come, that ye fight, that they run away.

4 venio,
1 pugno,
3 fugio.

Present tense Passive.

Sing. That I am bound, that you are fed, that he is brought.

1 vincior,
3 pascor,
3 afferor.

Plur. That we are praised, that ye are chidden, that they are sent.

1 laudor,
1 objurgor,
3 mittor.

Præterimperfect tense active.

Write ne for
that not.

Sing. That I did not touch, that you did not come, that he did not live.

3 tango,
4 venio,
3 vivo.

Plur. That we did not bid, that ye did not kick, that they did not give.

2 jubeo,
1 calco,
1 do.

Præterimperfect Passive.

Sing. That I was not split, that ye were not hurt, that he was not killed.

3 rumpor,
3 laedor,
1 necor.

Plur. That we were not taken, that ye were not forsaken, that they were not filled.

3 capior,
3 deserar,
2 impleor.

Examples of the

Praterperfect tense active.

3 curro,
3 vinco,
2 neo.

Sing. If I have run, if you have won, if she have spun.

1 laboro,
4 sentio,
3 quero.

Plur. If we have wrought, if ye have thought, if they have sought.

Praterperfect Passive.

4 amicio,
1 nauseor,
1 ædificor.

Sing. If I have been clothed, if thou hast been loathed, if that has been quilt.

3 exuor,
1 verberor,
3 effundor.

Plur. If we have been strip'd, if ye have been whip'd, if they have been split.

Praterpluperfect active of the Subjunctive Mood.

4 dormio,
2 fleo,
4 custodio.

Sing. When I had slept, when thou hadst wept, when he had kept.

1 erro,
3 ludo,
3 dico.

Plur. When we had strayed, when ye had played, when they had said.

Praterpluperfect Passive.

1 vexor,
3 reficior,
1 liberor.

Sing. When I had been grieved, when thou hadst been refreshed, when he had been relieved.

3 noscor,
3 interficior,
3 excutior.

Plur. When we had been known, when ye had been slain, when they had been thrown.

Sub.

Moods and Tenses.

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Subjunctive Mood Future tense active.

Sing. When I shall have *supped*, when you ¹ *cœn*,
 shall have *dined*, when he shall ² *prandeo*,
 have *slept*. ⁴ *dormio*.

Plur. When we shall have *departed*, when ³ *discedo*,
 ye shall have *chosen*, when they ³ *eligo*,
 shall have *understood*. ³ *intelligo*.

Fut. Passive.

Sing. When I shall have been *bought*, ³ *emor*,
 when thou shalt have been ³ *queror*,
 sought, when he shall have been ² *daceor*.
 taught.

Plur. When we shall have been *joyned*, ³ *jungor*,
 when ye shall have been *broken*, ³ *frangor*,
 when they shall have been *turned*. ³ *vertor*.

Examples of the first Concord.

1. **I** Eat, you talk, but George sleepeth.
2. We read, ye fight, the boys play.
3. The cock croweth, the hens cackle, the Dog barketh.
4. The horse neigheth, the sow grunteth, the Ass brayeth.
5. Geese gabble, women squabble, the cows low, the frogs croke.

Ex-

Examples of

Examples of the second with the first Concord.

1. **T**He good boy learns, the naughty boy playes.
2. The swift horse outruns, the slow horse is overcome.
3. The fearful hare flies, the nimble dogs follow.
4. The hot fire burns, the fierce winds blow, the cold water is frozen.
5. The Master comes, the idle Scholars run.
6. The Holy Preacher speaks, and in the mean while the idle boys talk to one another.
7. My horse trots, your horse ambles, and and somerimes || gallops.
8. Good Authors are read, but the bad are neglected.
9. The white privets fall, the black whortle berries are gathered.
10. Proud men shall fall, but the humble and lowly shall be lifted up.
11. Many books make not a Scholar; but much reading and great diligence.
12. Huge winds blow upon high hills.
13. A hungry horse makes a clean manger.
14. High Towers fall, when as low Cottages stand sure.
15. The weak Reed yields to the boisterous wind, when as the sturdy Oak is beaten down.
16. The

|| saltans ince-
do, or, exultim
curro.

2
the *Concord*s.

11

16. The blind man easily wandreth out of his way.
 17. A hungry dog will not refuse dirty puddings.
 18. Seasonable showers will bring forth fine flowers.
 19. The green grass is pleasant to the eye.
 20. When the shining Sun ariseth, the pale Moon hideth her head.
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*Examples of all the three Concord*s together.

1. **D**O not thou blame me, who committed a less fault than thou didst.
2. Thou art to be commended, who lovest good letters better than vain liberty.
3. Evil men usually hate him, that tells them the truth; but love him that speaks fair things.
4. We two, who study together, will easily repeat our Lesson.
5. O ye foolish boys, that love nothing but play, when will ye be wise?
6. That is the best horse that can outrun the rest.
7. That boy is worthy of praise that says his lesson well.
8. My master seldom commends me, who always plays, when other boyes study.
9. Is not this a strange thing? I, who never study

Examples of

study, can say: thou, who dost alwayes study, dost alwayes forget.

10. As a plant that is oft removed does not thrive: so a Schollar that oft changes his Master, seldom becomes learned.

11. We, who now are wanton boys, may in time grow to be wise and sober men.

12. Ye three, that sit together, do alwayes prate of I know not what trifles, that are not at all useful for the getting of the Latine tongue.

13. They are happy men that not only know their duty, but also do it.

† *valde aut be-* 14. Thou † wouldst fain sell me a horse
hementer cupis. who never had a good one in thy life.

15. Thou mayest believe me, who never use to deceive, either thee, or any other man.

16. We, who rise early in the morning, have usually a good stomach to our Dinner.

17. Ye are worthily esteemed fools, who mind only present things, and think not at all of that which is to come.

18. The boys, that came last to School, are put in the Bm.

19. Was not I a good boy to day, that rose betimes, and went to School, and said my Lesson before I eat my breakfast?

20. Thou, who commendest thy self so much, surely livest near bad Neighbour.

Note concerning the first Concord.

] 1. That if there be two Nominative Cases or more, and the word and between them, then the

the verb must be the Plural Number; though all the Nominative cases be the singular; as in these examples.

1. Both my Father and my Master love me very well, and yet when I offend, they chide me.
2. The husband and the wife are both alike in conditions, and yet they cannot agree.
3. If both Master and Scholar do their endeavour, much good will come on't.

Note secondly, That if the Nominative cases be of different persons, the Scholar must remember, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third; and always take care to make the Verb of the more worthy person, as in these Examples.

1. I and my brother read the same books together.
2. We two Brothers and my Cousin George will walk abroad this afternoon.
3. Thou and thy Brother are both alike, * meddling in many things, but good at * i. e. busie, nothing.
4. Ye three of the first Form, and my Brother of the second, go on together a Snails pace.

Note concerning the second Concord.

1. That if there be two Substantives, or more, and the word and between them, then the Adjective must be the plural number, though all the

Examples of

the Substantives be the singular, as in these Examples.

1. A hare, a horse, and a greyhound are very swift in running.
2. An Ass and a Camel are very strong to bear burthens.
3. A Hawk and a Vulture are greedy of the flesh of other birds.

Secondly note, ~~That~~ *if the Substances be of divers Genders, the Scholar must remember, that the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter, and alwayes take care to make the Adjective of the more worthy Gender, as in these examples.*

1. The Hare, the Hen, and the Goose, were unclean to the old Britains, they never tasted of them.
2. Mars and Venus were taken together in Vulcans net.
3. The Carp and the Tench are grateful to the taste, but hard to be taken.

The Scholar must farther note, that, among Substantives signifying things without life, the Neuter Gender is most worthy, and if any of those Substantives be of the Neuter Gender, the Adjective must be so also.

1. A Book, Quills, Ink, Paper, and a Pen-knife are very necessary for a Scholar.
2. The Plough-coulter, and the Plow-share are both || of Iron.
3. The beaks and talions of Hawks are crooked.

ferreus, a, um.

Note

the Concord.

15

Note concerning the third Concord.

1. *If there be many Antecedents, the Relative must be of the plural number.*
2. *If the Antecedents be of different persons or genders, the Relative must alwayes be of the more worthy person or gender.*

1. I have killed both the cock *and* the hen, that spoiled the corn.
2. I blame both thee *and* thy brother, who were equally guilty.
3. I *and* thou, who walk together, will dine together.
4. Anger *and* chiding, which fright boys, do not procure love.
5. The Sparrow *and* Magpy, that hop'd about the house are dead.
6. The blackbird *and* Nightingale, that sung so sweetly, are now silent,
7. The cheese *and* the butter, which are brought to market, are sold.
8. The mare *and* foal, which trod down the corn are put in the pound.
9. The foot *and* leg, which are the lower parts of the body, uphold the rest.
10. The Sun *and* Moon, which are the two great lights, never shine together.

English.



English Examples fitted to all the Grammar Rules as they stand in order.

Verbum Personale, &c.

† imago.

Demetrius saved the † picture of *Falsus* drawn by *Protogenes*, not at the request of the *Rhodians*, but because it was an excellent peice. The story is in *Plutarch* in the life of *Demetrius*.

Nominat. prima vel secunda, &c.

1. If I say any thing *thou* deniest it: If I deny *thou* affirmest it. *Thou* only art the man with whom I could never agree.
2. *Thou* only art my Patron, *thou* art my friend alwayes at hand to help me, when others afflict me: I were a wretch indeed, if ever I should forget your kindness,

In

In verbis quorum, &c.

1. *They say that Erifethon* for neglecting the holy rights of *Venus*, was driven to so great poverty, that he gnawed his own bowels. The story is in the eighth book of *Ovids Metamorphosis*.
2. *They report, that Pausanias* was starved to death because he had received money of *Xerxes* to betray *Sparta*.
3. *It is said of Erifthenes*, that he was slain of his Mother with hunger, because he had fought ill in a battel.
4. *It is reported of Alexander* that he oft said, That he ought more to *Aristotle* his Master that taught him Philosophy, than to *Philip* his Father that gave him a Kingdom.
5. *It is reported* that the Town of *Bury* is now grown sound, but it was told me yester night that the Pox are still much in the || North-gate-street. || *vicus Borealis.*

Non semper vox casualis—

1. *Always to play* is the property of one extremely idle.
2. *To find fault* with other mens actions, is far easier than to amend them.
3. *To rise betimes* is a thing very grievous to the slothful, but it conduceth much to the health of the body, and the quickness of the wit; for 'tis said the morning is a friend to the Muses.

Aliquando Oratio.

To read good Books much *availeth* to fill the mind with good thoughts, and by that means to make men wise and vertuous.

Aliquando Adverb. cum gen, &c.

1. *Part of the Citizens* are such as no good man can converse withal, but 'tis necessary that he separate himself from their familiarity.
2. *Abundance of fears* encompass me while I am amongst them.
3. In every School *part of the boys* are good, part bad; part Scholars, part Dunces.
4. 'Tis little wisdom to expect a building where Nature has laid no foundation.

Verb. Infinit. Mood, pra Nom. Accus —

1. I am glad *that you now begin* to forsake your bad company, and to betake your self to the study of good letters; but it had been better *that you never had*, wandred from the paths of vertue.
2. They say *that your brother spends* his time wisely, and *lays out* his mony warily, alwayes looking to *that which is to come*.

Verbum inter di os Nominat, &c.

The *delights* of a fool are *folly* and *madness*, *Letters* to him are a *thing* of nought, and *vertue* seems a *trifle*: his *eloquence* is *curfing*, and *threatning* the *dialect* of his commands.

The *first day* of every Month is the *Kalends*, the *fifth* is the *Nones*: except of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; for in them the *seventh* is the *Nones*, and the *fifteenth* the *Ides*.

Impersonalia praced, &c.

It *shameth* me of my former negligence, that I am grown up to the stature of a man, and yet am as ignorant as a boy of eight years old.

But truly it *irked* me of the continual labour and attendance which Letters required.

Nomen multitudinis, &c.

A *company* of offenders, though great, will never make a bad cause good.

When two men fall out and fight, for the most part both are † to blame.

† to be blamed.

The *common people* for the most part are ill judges of controversies.

And a *multitude* in an error are not to be followed.

Adjectivum

Examples fitted to the

Adjectivum cum Substantivo, &c.

1. A Woman beautiful and chaste is a rare bird.
2. The soft drop of water by oft falling makes hollow the hard stone.

Ad eundem Modum Part. & Pron. &c.

1. Hercules himself is not able to resist ~~me~~ fighting against him.
2. 'Tis hard to recover lost strength.
3. Our age passeth away like a shadow, and is nothing, if compared with Eternity.

Aliquando Oratio supplet, &c.

¶ venio.

* coram.

† clam.

¶ a base thing.

1. It being heard that the Master ¶ was coming, the boys were silent.
2. To flatter men * before their Faces, and † behind their backs to speak ill of them, is ¶ base.

And note here, that when the word thing is joyned to an Adjective, or may be joyned to it, then you need not write any Latin for thing, but may put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

But sometimes the Adjective is put alone, and the Substantive man or men left out, and then you must add one of those Substantives to it and make it agree therewith; as

1. The rich are honored, but the poor are despised.
2. The wicked fleeth when none pursueth, but the righteous is bold as a Lion.

3. A word is enough to the wise.

Relat. cum Anteced. &c.

1. O happy boy, who canst remember whatsoever thou readeſt.
2. But be not proud, nor contemn us, who can have no better memory than Nature has given us.
3. It is easie for you, who rise betimes to be here at prayers.
4. I, who came but a little before seven, have stay'd almost an hour expecting you.

Nec unica vox solum, &c.

1. When I was down, thou didst trample upon me, which was || exceeding foul play. || *valde iniquum.*
2. Nay, thou wouldst not suffer me to rise, lest I should have laid thee where I was, which was the part of a coward.
3. He who was lately my enemy, came yesterday to visit me being sick, which I took very kindly, and hereafter will account him as my friend.
4. Thou comest late, and when thou art here studiest little, both which are properties of a sluggard, and very hurtful to a Scholar.
5. Yesterday the evening was red, and to day the morning is gray, and the west wind blows gently, which all are good signs of fair weather.

Relat.

Examples fitted to the

Relat. inter duo Anteced. &c.

Nunc cum priore.

1. There is a place, which is called the Market, in which all kinds of things are to be sold.
2. There is a fish, which is called an Oyster, the most pleasant of all shell-fishes.

Nunc cum posteriore.

1. We have a City here in England, which men call L O N D O N, wherein men of all trades live; Goldsmiths, Drapers, Taylors, Weavers, Shoemakers, Carpenters, Joyners, Grocers, Mercers, &c.
2. The Star which is named Phosphorus, is the same which they call Hesperus, as ye, who are Astrogolers, know very well.
3. Those delights are to be avoided, which have been accounted sins, of the wisest and best sort of men.
4. The actions, which some call virtues, are to be abhorred.

Aliquando Relat. &c.

1. There is no man but will commend your condition, who live quietly, and safely, when other men are disquieted with necessary business, or unnecessary contention.
2. They strive to disturb our quiet, who never did them any injury.
3. They

3. They may hear the cries, and pity the complaints of *us lamenting*.

Quoties nullus Nominat.

1. Great is the torment fure of *Tantalus*, who being both thirsty and hungry, *standeth*, up to the chin in water, and hath apples hanging just at his mouth, and yet can neither touch water nor apples.
2. Ye, *who are* covetous, are even plagued like *Tantalus*, for when you have store of mony lie by you, *which can easily afford* you meat and drink, you dare not spend it, but still suffer your selves to thirst and be hungry.
3. We, *who converse* with men, must not expect alwayes to be quiet and safe, but must be liable to || what injuries other || the injuries men will do us. which.
4. I, *who am* called a Scholar, am ashamed to do any thing unworthy of my name.
5. 'Tis no learning, *that does not teach* good manners.
6. Who would pity thee, when thou sufferest punishment, *who never carest*, either to please thy Parents, or profit thy self?
7. Am not I to be commended, *who rise* at fix of the Clock every day, and am at School before seven, and study diligently till eleven, and am seldom guilty of any fault?
8. Surely thou, *that commendest* thy self so much, either livest by bad Neighbours, or else thinkest better of thy self than is fit.

At si Nominat. Relat. & Verbo, &c.

1. Let that boy be given to me, *whom* glory encourages, *whom* commendation delighteth, *who* being overcome crieth. *Quintil.*
2. Death, *which* we fear so much, doth but break off life, not take it away. The day will come again, *which* will restore us to the light, *which* many would refuse, but that it brings them back again forgetful. *Senec. Epist. 36.*
3. He is not rich, *whose* money is encreased, and *whose* flocks are many; but he to *whom* a quiet and contented mind is given.
4. Give of those things, with *which* thou abondest, to them || to *whom* there is need, so shalt thou be loved of all, to *whom* liberality is a delight.
5. Why shouldst thou so much admire the happiness of courtiers, *whose* glory and splendor at the pleasure of their Prince presently fades and vanisheth?
6. Beauty is like a Rose, *which* one and the same day openeth and killeth.
7. That man may think himself to have skill in speaking *whom* Tully pleaseth. *Quintil.*
8. Milo was a stout wrestler, to *whom* the like was not to be found, in seeing of *whom* the spectators stood amazed.
9. We read Tully, in comparison of *whom* all other Orators are of small account.

|| to whom need
is.

Grammar Rules.

25

Cum duo Substant. &c.

i. e. Of between two Substantives is a sign that the latter must be the Genitive case.

1. The Wonders of the world are seven.

1. The Pyramids of Nile.

2. The Tower of Pharus.

3. The Walls of Babylon.

4. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

5. The Sepulchre of Mausolus.

6. The Colossus of the Sun among the Rhodians.

7. The Image of the Olympian Jove.

To which some add the House of Cyrus.

2. Democritus, when he thought the edge of his mind to be hindered by the sight of his eyes, pull'd them out, that he might the more earnestly consider and find out the causes of natural things.

Sometimes of is left out, and the latter Substantive is first, as, my brother's book, my Father's horse, then set the Substantives right, and of between them, as, the book of my Brother, the horse of my Father, and so the construction will be easy.

3. The Master's rod is a great help to the boy's diligence.

4. The Rider's spur makes the Horses feet to move nimbly.

5. The Labourers hire is not to be kept back.

6. Maids, Children, and Batchelors Wives are usually well taught.

C

Pro.

Examples fitted to the

Proinde hic Genit. sap. in Adj. &c.

|| i.e. of a humane body.

† marinus, a, um.

|| rusticus, a, um.

† hybernus, a, um.

1. There are four humors (as 'tis said) of the || body of man; Phlegm, Choler, Blood, and Melancholy.
2. Cato saith, that the Cramp may be cured, if a ringle of † Sea-worm-wood be worn about the finger.
3. My Masters Son is gone to my Fathers house, whether also some men || of the Country are gone.
4. In † Winter time men love good fires and good chear.

Est etiam ubi in dat. &c.

A good Scholar is a great ornament of [or to] a School, a great comfort, of [or to] his Parents, and in progress of time may become a great blessing of [or to] the Commonwealth.

Excipiuntur quæ in eodem casu, &c.

1. Perimèle a damosel, having suffered violence and a Rape from Achelous, was thrown down headlong of her Father Hippodamas, detesting the wickedness.
2. Medea the daughter of Aeta, being rejected of Jason (whom she had entertained, and taught the way of catching the golden fleece) slew her Sons, Mermer and Pheres, which she had by him.
3. Scipio, as yet a boy, rescued his Father encompassed of the enemies in a battle near Trebia a river in Gallia togata.

* Latin it self.

4. *Emulation* an excellent *vertue* is most evident in young men.

Adjectivum in Neutro genere. &c.

i. e. If you have a *Substantive* come after any of these *Adjectives*, this, that, much, little, more, less, and the like, you may put the *Adjective* in the *Neuter Gender*, and the *Substantive* in the *Genitive case*.

1. He that hath but a little money, and is content therewith, is far more happy than he that hath much gold and || no qui- || nihil, not null-
er. luri.
2. So much money as thou hast, so much credit shalt thou have.
3. Most men look forward upon the vices of others, and see not their wallet which is at their own back.
4. There came a stranger to us this night, who told us that in the Country where he lives, men do not eat half the meat that they do here; that there is more day and less night, more cold and less heat.
5. There is much pleasure to be taken in reading good books, more profit, than in spending our time in vain sports.

Ponitur interdum Genit. &c.

† the Church of Paul.

|| the sign of

1. When I was at London I went to † Pauls the Bell. and in the Church-yard, at || the Bell, all * John the servant of my Ma-
2. I left my * Masters John at the Eagle, I ster.

Examples fitted to the

am afraid lest he should be drunk before he comes home.

|| the third day 3. The || third of the *Kalends* of February was a very black and sad day.

Laus & vituperium rei, &c.

1. Cicero's Parents were of *mean condition*, yet he himself was a man of *such eloquence*, that at Rome he was reckoned among the chief of the Senators.
2. Never was there any man of *great learning*, which was not first of *great diligence*, we are not born † Scholars.

† *dolus*.

Opus & usus Ablat. &c.

1. As there is *need* of *tools* for a workman to perfect his work, so there is *need* of *diligence* in a youth that intends to be a Scholar.
2. If thou hast a || high metal'd horse, thou hast *need* of a *strong bridle*.
3. But if thy horse be † dull, then thou hast more *need* of *spurs*.

|| *ferox*.

† *Tardus*.

Opus & in Adject. pro necefs. &c.

1. There are many things *necessary* for the Husbandman to till the earth; Ploughs, Harrows, Oxen, yokes, skill, and much labour.
2. So for the adorning of the mind with learning there are also many things *necessary*; books, a skilful teacher, much labour and diligence.

Adject.

Adiect. qua desiderium, &c.

1. It becometh those, that are *desirous* of learning, to be *mindful* of those things which they are taught.
2. Those, who are *covetous* of riches, for the most part are neither *skilful* of letters, nor *studious* of vertue.
3. He surely is very *ignorant* of the ordinary course of things, that never looks upon book, and yet hopes to be a Scholar.
4. Proud men are very *forgetful* of their own *original*.
5. I do not doubt but those that are *rude* of letters, are also very *uncertain* of the paths that lead to vertue.

Adiect. verbalia in ax, &c.

1. He that is of a *daring* mind, is for the most part an *avoider* of strife, and will not fight, unless exceedingly provoked.
2. They that are *capable* of learning, are very || *apt to retaine* those things that they || *read*.
3. Time is a *dewourer* of things.

Nomina partitiva, &c.

1. *Whosoever* of the boys he was, that behaved himself so clownishly; he shall surely suffer punishment.
2. *Romulus* built Rome, and was the first of all the *Roman Kings*.
3. Study thy lesson, or be whipt: choose *whether* of these two thou wilt.

Examples fitted for

4. *Virgil* was the *most learned* of the *Latin Poets*, and *Demosthenes* the *most eloquent* of all the *Athenian Orators*.
5. Which of the *Poets* was that, who by the sound of his *Harp* made wild *Beasts* and *trees* to dance after him?
6. *Tullus Hostilius* was the *third* of the *Roman Kings*, and *Octavius Caesar* the *second* of the *Emperors*.
7. *Twenty* of the *birds* which I caught were *Sparrows*, *forty* of the *Oxen* which were drove into the pasture, leaped over into the next close.
8. Which of these books is thine? *neither* of them.
9. Is any man such a fool || to refuse gold, the most *precious* of *metals*, when 'tis offered to him?

|| i. e. who will
refuse.

In alio tamen sensu Ablat. &c.

Thou wert the *third* after me, Peter the *fourth* after my Brother; after him I believe there will come no body.

In alio Dat.

Tarquin was the last of the *Roman Kings*, but *second* to none in the pride and greatness of his mind.

Usur-

Usurpantur, autem cum His Prap. &c.

1. Take heed, some of you, that come after seven of the clock shall be whipped to day. I was first before all:
2. Thou art the most learned amongst all the Scholars: be thou therefore the most modest, and the most civil among them all.

Interrog. & ejus Reddit.

1. Who came first to day? I and my Brother. Whose Book is this? William's. To whom shall I give it? To me if you please.
2. To whom didst thou give my pen? To Thomas. Whose Ink-horn is this? my brother's. Whom shall I invite to dinner? Thy Father and Mother.

Fallit hac Regula, &c.

1. || Whose Cattel are these? Melibæus's. || *cujus, a, um.*
- || Whose knife is this? The Butchers.
- || Whose house is this? My Fathers.

Aut per dictionem varia Synr.

1. Were you condemned of negligence or ignorance? Of both. For how much did you buy your knife? For a shilling.
2. Were you admonished of laziness or dirtiness? I know not, I think of very many things at once.

Examples fitted to the

Fallit denique cum per possess. &c.

1. Whose horse is this? Ours. Whose dog is this? Mine. Whose Ink-horn is this? Thine. Dost thou not know that which is thine own?

Compar. & Superlat. &c.

Thou art the most loving of all my School-fellows, and thy brother is the most wicked of all knaves.

Comparat. autem ad duo, &c.

Romulus was the more fortunate of the two brothers, and Tarquinius Superbus the most wicked of all the seven Roman Kings.

Comparat. cum exponuntur, &c.

1. Learning is better than gold, and more precious than jewels.
2. Old men are for the most part wiser than young.

Adiscunt & alterum Abl. &c.

By how much you are the more learned, by so much be the more modest. He is wiser by much than you.

Tante

Tanto quanto, &c.

1. He that is the eldest is *far* the wisest of all his brethren.
2. Your brother is *much* younger than you, and yet *far* a better Scholar.

Adject. quibus Commodum, &c.

1. Covetous men are not *unlike* to them that are sick of the dropfie; the more they drink, the more they desire.
2. Trouble is *grievous* to a quiet mind, and *hurtful* to the studies of letters.
3. Be *courteous* to all men, and an *enemy* to none, although they be *enemies* to virtue; for men are not to be hated, but vices.
4. The Scots are *borderers* to the English, but very *contrary* to them in their dispositions and manners.
5. To rise betimes, and eat little, and study much, are very *profitable* for those that seek after learning.
6. Be *pleasant* to all, and *lowly* to thy betters.
7. He is *fit* for the office of a Magistrate, whom neither fear nor love can move from the wayes of justice.

Quadam ex his qua similis, &c.

1. Children for the most part are *like* their Parents, and Servants strive to be *like* their Masters.
2. They are next neighbours to fools, that

Ex
Examples fitted to the

answer before they know what is asked.

3. It is no ways just, that a Servant, that is most faithful to his Master, should be punished for every little miscarriage, which he unwillingly committed.

Communis, alienus, &c.

1. No man is free from the power of death.
2. Diseases and afflictions are common to all men.
3. There is none such a stranger to the counsel of a wise mind, but he thinks the paths of vertue to be more safe than the broad ways that lead to vice and wickedness.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, &c.

¶ *ad.*

Thou art so earnest || in the studies of good letters, and so useful to thy Schoolfellows, that thou seemest as it were born to a Crown of Laurel.

Verbalia in bilis, &c.

1. Thou, who followest the same studies with me, art to be loved of me exceedingly.
2. Some mens hearts are so stout, that they are to be pierced with no affliction.

Mag.

Grammar Rules.

Magnitudinis mensura, &c.

1. My book is two inches thick.
2. Our form is four ells long.
3. The shadow of my body in the morning is many || yards long; when at noon || A Yard was a-
tis not more than one. no Roman measure, and so the
is no proper Latin word for it; here you may use ulna instead of it.

Interdum in Ablat.

The School is thirty foot long, but wide not † corporis measure above ten. My † waste is a || yard † about. dium.

Interdum in Genit.

|| tres pedes.

* in circuitu
crassus.

That walk is well to be liked in a Garden,
that is eighteen foot abroad, and a hundred
and fifty long.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

1. Childhood is full of folly.
2. He is stored with riches that is content-
ed.
3. None is usually so void of wisdom, as he
that thinks himself most wise.
4. He is not always rich that hath bags full
of money; but he that seems to himself
to have enough, and knows how to use
that which he hath.
5. I had rather, when I study, that my
stomach should be empty of meat; for
when the belly is full of meat, it usually
sends

Examples fitted to the

sends up vapours into the head, which cloud the understanding.

6. In Summer time the Bees return to their hives having their bladders full of honey, and their thighs laden with thyme.

Nomina diversitatis Ablat. &c.

|| *alius.*

1. Thou art || altered from that which thou wert formerly ; who before wert exceeding negligent, and now art over diligent.
2. The Lad, which thou so condemnest, is altogether diverse from his Brother, who of all two footed Creatures is the most knave.

Nonnunquam etiam Dat. &c.

That thing which thou speakest is altogether diverse from that which we were talking of.

Adject. regunt Ablat. signif.

1. Scholars for the most part are pale with study, except those, who spend more time in celebrating the Orgies of Bacchus, than in courting the Muses.
2. So much are men given to intemperance, that though their backs are crooked with old age, yet their faces are still red with wine.
3. Some men are pale with anger, others, are red. My face is black and blem with the blow which thou gavest me.

Forma

Grammar Rules.

Forma vel modus rei, &c.

1. He is a *Scholar* only in name, that cometh to school and learneth nothing.
2. The Africans think *women* of the *blackest* colour to be the most beautiful.
3. Although the *faces* of the Africans be of a sooty blackness, yet their teeth are of a snowy whiteness.

Dignus, Indignus, &c.

1. That man is *worthy* of praise, who is contented with a little : but sure he is || blind that prefers gold before virtue. || diseased in
2. A man endowed with virtue, is *worthy* of his eyes. all honour; and he is *unworthy* of life, that does not reverence such a one.

Horum nonnulla, &c.

Come thou excellent man *worthy* of thy great Progenitors, take now a work upon thee *worthy* of thy pains.

Me, tui, sui, &c.

1. I love thee so well that part of thee seems to be shut up in my body.
2. Keep † my Picture with thee.

† i. e. the Picture which is made like me.

Meus

Examples fitted to the

Meus, tuus, &c.

Thy fine horses, thy heaps of gold and silver will not give any ease to thy sick body, nor secure thee from the stroke of death.

Nostrum & vestrum, &c.

1. *None of you looks after his lesson.*
2. *The best of us is bad enough.*
3. *The youngest of us is the best Scholar, and the eldest has the most riches; let not that seem a wonder to any of you.*

Hac possessiva meus, tuus, suus, &c.

1. *Thou dost this of thy own mind: others when they are admonished, cease to be evil; but thy sin alone cannot be amended.*
2. *In the memory of us all there were houses standing, where there now grows corn.*
3. *The repeating of us two will shew whether is the better Scholar.*
4. *It is agreeable to few of your praises, that no body can say.*
5. *I say 'twas by my means alone, that we said our lesson so well to day.*
6. *Every one is greedy of his own praise, when as no body reads the verses of me, fearing to recite them.*

Sui & suus reciproca sunt, &c.

1. He doth well to *himself*, that doth well to *his* friend. He loves *himself*. He pleaseth *himself*.
2. Every creature loves *its own* off-spring. The hen broods *her* chickens. The cow licks and suckles *her* calf.

Aut annexa per copulam.

1. My Master desires, if you love *him*, that you would come to *him* and take care of *his* Son.
2. My Father sent me to my Master, that I should ask *him*, that he would come and dine with *him* to day.

Ipsæ ex pronominiibus, &c.

That very man, which is so much thy friend is my greatest enemy : *I my self* have heard it; and *thou thy self* hast seen it.

Idem etiam omnibus personis,

I the same man did it. *Thou the very same man* saidst it. *The same love* joyns friends, and keeps them joyned.

Hæc demonstrativa, &c.

I choose this with me, rather than *that with thee*; but I had rather have *that, which lies yonder*, than them both.

Hic

Examples fitted to the

Hic & ille cum ad duo.

Theophrastus and Demosthenes are said to have stood speechless, at the beginning of their Orations; this, when he was to have spoke before King Philip, that when he was to have made a speech in the Areópagus.

Verba Substantiva, &c.

Thou art called Peter. Caesar is our King. Pompey is saluted General, and is accounted the wisest Captain of all the Romans.

Denique omne fere, &c.

I said my Lesson first this day. Study silently, learn diligently. Thou sleepest with thy face upward. Thou goest upright.

Infinitum quoque, &c.

Thou studiest to seem learned; but I had rather be a Scholar indeed, than to be accounted so. I am glad that you are returned safe.

Quamvis in his postremis, &c.

I am not at leisure to be sick. It is not lawful for me to be a dissembler, and yet unless I be I cannot live.

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Sum Genit. postulat. &c.

1. This book *is* my Brothers. Why standest thou here? thou art not of our Form.
2. It *is not* the part of a well mannered Scholar to wander about the School.
3. It *is* the part of Kings to defend the Laws, and the duty of || Subjects to de- || fend their Kings.

Excipiuntur Hi nominat. &c.

1. It *is thy turn* to parse to day; it *is my part* to have a care, that I construe well.
2. It *belongs not to me* to look to thy lesson.
3. It *is our part* while we study to speak low, and to speak out when we repeat to our Master.

At Hic sub intelligi videtur, &c.

It *is your duty* to obey your Parents, to give his due to every man: to live justly, chastly, and honestly.

Verba estimandi, &c.

1. Thou esteemest play more than learning; but I account very much of learning, and think it of more worth than Gold.
2. One eye-witness *is* of more value than ten eared ones.

3. We

Examples fitted to the

3. We esteem thy friendship at naught, who art of such an unconstant mind, that thou lovest the same man, and hatest him at the same moment.
4. Perhaps you little regard what shall become of me; but I have ever made very much reckoning of you.

Estimo vel Genit. vel Ablat. &c.

I esteem thee much; because thou art a good Scholar. He that cares not for me, I do not esteem him this.

Flocci, Nauci, Nihili, &c.

I do not weigh thy threatening a rush. I do not care a straw for all thy spite. Do what thou wilt, I care not this.

Singularia sunt ista, &c.

I desire you would take in good part that which I have said; for you know I am your friend, and very much desire your good.

Verba accusandi, &c.

1. I admonished thee of thy negligence, and now thou art to be accused of too much diligence.
2. I condemn thee for thy pride, though for this time I absolve thee of thy fault.

Veri

Vertitur hic Ablat. aliquando, &c.

If thou condemnest me of Ignorance, I will condemn thee of the same fault. I thought thee to be admonished of the same crime.

Uterque, nullus, alius, ambo, &c.

Is he accused of theft? or murder? or of both? Of neither: but condemned of very many things at once.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, &c.

1. What dost thou meddle with other mens business, when thou hast enough to do of thine own?
2. He that pitieth not the poor, is very unworthy to be rich.
3. Great minds are very easie to compassionate the afflicted.

At *misereor* & *miserescio, &c.* for this there ought to be no example, see *Vossius Contractus. pag. 144.*

Reminiscor, obliviscor, &c.

Thou art a good boy, who remembrest thy break-fast and forgettest thy book; remember this hereafter.

Potior aut Genit. aut Ablat.

1. Every one does not enjoy that thing which he wishes for.

2. In

Examples fitted to

- 2, In the War between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, *Cæsar* enjoyed the victory, and the spoils of his enemies Tents.

Omnia verba acquisitive, &c.

¶ *consulo.*

† *qui sunt esui.*

1. Every man seeks to get riches for himself, but no body || looks to the publick good.
2. The net is not laid for the hawk and puttock, which do mischief, but for the partridge and pheasant † which are good to eat.
3. He is wise to all other men, and only a fool to himself.
4. We are not born only for our selves; our Country challenges part, our Friends part, our Parents part.

Imprimis verba significantia, &c.

¶ *incommens.*

1. He will do all that he can, that he may ** injure me.*
2. A good man desires to profit all, and hurts no body willingly.

Ex quibus quedam, &c.

It conduceth much to the education of a youth, that he hath a skilful Teacher, who alwayes lies hard at his work, and studies wholly this one thing, that his Scholar may be learned.

Verba

Grammar Rules.

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Verba comparandi regunt dat. &c.

He is equal to his Father both in riches and learning, and yet dares not compare himself to you.

Interdum Ablat. cum Prep.

Compare Virgil and Mantuan, and see which is the better Poet. I dare not compare my self with thee.

Aliquando, Accusat. &c.

Hesiod, if he be compared to Homer, is no body.

Verba dandi, & reddendi.

1. He that giveth to the Poor, lendeth to the Lord.

2. Thou canst never give enough to an ungrateful and greedy man.

Hæc variam habent constructionem.

1. I bestow this book on thee, bestow thou an hour every day in reading of it.

2. Thy brother imparteth much health to thee, but likes not thy letters, because thou dost so often make blots on thy paper.

3. The Stable-groom hath saddled your Horse, but I will not counsel you to go the

Examples of the

the journey which you appointed; ask
counsel of your Father.

4. It is the part of every one to look to his own health.
5. He hath ill determined that thing against me.
6. My Brother is very sick, I am much afraid of him.
7. I fear my Master very much when he is angry.

Verba promittendi ac solvendi, &c.

Thou didst promise me a pen. I will pay thee the ink which I owe thee, when I shall be able.

Verba imperandi, &c.

He commands his money that spends it as need requires; but if a man dares not touch his full bags, his money commands him.

Dicimus tempero, moderor, &c.

1. Many a man can rule his horse, that cannot rule his wife; and many a one can order his wife that cannot govern himself.
2. We refer this matter to you, whether you will give us leave to play.
3. Give these letters to the Carrier, which are dated to thy Brother.

4. I sent Letters to thee the last week, and wonder that thou hast not wrote to me these two years; when you write give your Letters to this bearer.

Verba fidendi Dativum regunt, &c.

1. No man will be willing to trust him again, that hath once deceived him.
2. It is easie cheating him that will believe every body.

Verba obsequendi & repugnandi.

1. We ought to obey those, to whom God has given power to command us.
2. Resist the beginnings of anger, and yield not to the first motions thereof.

At ex his quedam, &c.

1. This was added to my other misfortunes, that when I was in a good condition; I could not think my self so.
2. It is manifest to all, that there is no agreement between him and his brother.
3. The savage Lions agree among themselves, why then should not men?
4. There is difference between the Jack-anapes and the Monkey; the one has a tail, and the other has none.
5. If thou canst, contend with none; but 'tis madness to strive against three together, when Hercules himself can do nothing against two.

Verba

Examples of the

Verba minandi & irascendi.

My Father threatened me sore, but I hope he will not be long angry with me; for he is easily appeased that is angry unwillingly.

Sum Cum compositis, &c.

1. A good Scholar is an ornament to a School: He hinders none, but profits many of those that are not so learned as himself.
2. When the Master is present amongst his Scholars, they study diligently; but when he is absent, they do what boys use to do.

¶ *Solus. not notor.*

Dativum postulant verba composita, &c. Cum præ. ad.

† *ingenium. i.*

1. Thou excellest thy Schoolfellows in learning, add to thy † natural parts diligence, and I do not fear but thou wilt answer the hopes of all men concerning thee.

Con.

2. It conduces much to the making of a Scholar, that he often meditate of those things which he hath been taught.

Sub.

3. Summer succeeds the Spring; Autumn Summer, Winter Autumn; in Summer men love to be under a cool shade, in Winter under a warm rose.

Ante.

4. Study to excell all other in learning, for that is it which wise men set before gold; who had rather go before others in the

vertues

Grammar Rules.

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vertues of the mind, than in the multitude of riches.

Post.

5. Money is to be set after [*i. e.* to be esteemed less than] a good name. Wise men make less reckoning of their present quiet, than their future safety.

Ob.

6. Object poverty to no man, nor oppose any whom thou knowest to be stronger than thy self, nor obtrude thy self into the familiarity of thy betters.

In.

7. Death hangeth over the head of every man; how ought men therefore || to be || *in vigil.* diligent in the studies of honest virtue? that it may appear they have lived, and not been unprofitable burthens of the Earth.

Inter.

8. Mingle sometimes recreations with thy studies be oft present in the company of good men, so shalt thou learn those things which are good.

Pauca ex his mutant Dat. &c.

One Scholar excelleth another in learning.
This boy goes before all in wickedness; I forbid thee any more society with him.

Est pro habeo, &c.

I have need of pen and ink, to write down that which my Master told me, for I have but a bad memory.

D

Hinc

Examples fitted to the

Huic confine est suppetit, &c.

He is not poor *who hath plenty of all things. I have no Book of my own, but I have the use of all my brothers.*

Sum cum multis aliis, &c.

1. Civil War is a destruction to a Commonwealth.
2. A good and wise King is a guard to his Kingdom.

Est ubi hic Dativus tibi, &c.

1. Do this business for *me*, and when occasion serves I will do as great a matter for *thee*.
2. Do not fear this bragging Thrafo, you shall see I'll beat him at his own weapon.

Verba transitiva, &c.

1. Avoid strife, flie anger, abandon rage, love vertue, and follow after peace.
2. The Huntsman *cheers on* the dogs, that they may hunt the hare.

Quinetiam verba quamlibet, &c.

1. It is hard to go the rugged way of vertue.
2. He *liveth* a long life that liveth well.
3. Thou that hast a good Master *serveest* no intolerable service.

Hunc

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Hunc Accusativum mutant Autores, &c.

1. More men go in the broad way, which leads to destruction, than the narrow one, which leads to rest and happiness.
2. It is possible that a man may live a long life, and yet die a sudden death.

Suntque figurate Accusat. &c.

1. There are some that counterfeit themselves Saints, and live Devils.
2. It is a sign that man has a stinking breath that smells alwayes of Spices.
3. He lives a Cynick, stinks of dirt, and yet wheresoever he goes cracks of his riches.

Verba rogandi, &c.

1. Will any man, when his Son asks him bread, give him a stone? or when he asks him a fish, give him a Scorpion?
2. I will teach thee better manners: thou passest by the Alderman, and never puttest off thy hat.
3. Put on thy shoos and get thee gone.

Rogandi verba interdum, &c.

1. We will ask leave of our Master, so shall we be safe from all danger.
2. Ask this of any of thy School-fellows, whether he hath not strictly commanded, that no body should be absent from Church without his leave.

Examples fitted to the

Vestiendi Verba interdum mutant, &c

1. Put on thy coat. I put on my gloves. Put off thy hat; here comes the Alderman.
2. Put on thy shoos quickly, 'tis time to go.

Quodvis verbum admittit.

He that is drunk with wine, is fit to do all things with madness, to strike his Sister with his sword; and in a rage to kill his Mother.

Ablat. causæ & modi actionis, &c.

I went yesterday to see thy Brother, and he entertained me with wonderful courtesy; and through too much kindness would not let me return that night.

Quibuscumque verbis adjicitur, &c.

1. I saw a horse yesterday that cost threescore pounds.
2. If your horse cost but five pounds he was bought cheap; for every lame Jade now a dayes is sold for fifty shillings.

Vili, paulo, minimo, &c.

1. The war with Spain hath made Sack to be sold at a great rate with Englishmen.
2. The things which nature requires, may be bought for a little.

Exc.

Excipiuntur Hi Genitivi, &c.

1. Those things are usually more esteemed which are *bought for more.*
2. For *how much* will you *sell* this horse?
Not for less than he cost me, || I'll warrant you. || you may be sure.
pro certo habeas.

Sin addantur Substant. &c.

1. Away with that workman which *works for more wages*, and yet doth less work than any other man.
2. * He is not like to thrive that sells for * He doth not
less price than he buyeth. *easily grow rich.*

Valeo etiam interdum cum Accus. &c.

This piece of gold is *worth twenty pounds* :
that which thou hast in thy hand is,
scarce worth ten shillings.

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

He that *abounds with money*, for the most part *wants wisdom* ; preposterous care to fill the bags with *silver*, and empty the mind of all *goodness*.

Ex quibus quedam in Genit. &c.

1. *Aeneas* and his companions upon the sea shore *fill'd themselves with old wine and fat venison* ; neither did they need a table
D. 3 and

¶ was instead
of.

Examples fitted to the

and cloth, for the grassy ground || served
for both.

2. How canst thou think me to be able to
want thee so long? I cannot *make* any
one besides thee *partaker* of my *thoughts*,
nor indeed *was I ever satisfied with thy*
company.

Funger, frvor, utor, &c.

1. They that would get learning, let them
do their duty diligently, as well when
the Master is absent as when he is pre-
sent.
2. He that will *enjoy the pleasure* of eating
the nut, must take the pains to break
the shell. *Use diligence*, that it may ap-
pear thou art not so slack * as to need
spurs.
3. See how all things † are *glad* at the
coming of the Spring; the Birds chirp,
the Meadows laugh, and the Lambs
play upon the banks of the murmuring
Rivers.
4. He † *changes* gold for *brass*, that gets a
little *unjust* gain, and * parts with his
integrity and justice.
5. Away with thee that desirest to be in a-
nother form, when the Master scarce
† *thinketh thee worthy* of that place where
thou art.
6. || *Rejoyce* in good *things* and leave off tri-
flies, so shalt thou be *numbred* in the *society*
of good men, and I will always * *make*
thee of my *Counsel*.

* that thou
maist need.
† Lator.

¶ *loofeth*
mitto.

† dignor.

|| gaudeo.

* communico.

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Prosequor Te amore, &c.

I love, praise, and honour that Magistrate very much, that * cheers up men doing well, ges. and afflicts and punishes evil doers.

Mereor cum adverbis bene, male, &c.

He deserves well of the Commonwealth, that administers Justice without partiality; that protects the weak and poor, and punisheth sturdy and obstinate Offenders.

Quadam accipiendi, &c.

1. I have heard of many, that France is not far distant from England, and was formerly joyn'd to it by a * neck of Land, * *Isthmus*, which Neptune thrust by with his Trident.
2. He takes away my book from me.

Vertitur hic Ablat. aliquando in Dat. &c.

It is good to abstain from those things which too much please us: let us depart therefore from the flatteries of pleasures.

Verbis quæ vim comparationis, &c.

Think it a shame to be exceeded in learning by them whom thou exceedest, as well in learning as || in natural parts. || *ingenium*

Examples fitted to the
Quibuscumque verbis additur Ablativus, &c.

- † It being heard
1. The news being heard, that the King was come, the bells rang, and all the people shouted for joy.
 2. The Cat sleeping, the Mice dance, the Master being absent, the Boys play.
 3. Diligence || being used, the most hard things may be overcome.

|| adhibitus.

Verbis quibusdam additur Ablat. &c.

* red in his
hair.

† black in his
beard.

1. It is an easier thing to be sick in body than in mind.
2. He is commonly noted to be a knave, whose * head is red, and † beard black.

Et Poetice Accusat. &c.

The hedge having its Willow flowers fed upon, by the Sicilian Bees, with their buzzing oft perswade the Traveller || to fall asleep,
 1. Virg. Ecclog. v. 54. 55.

|| inco.

Quaedam tamen offeruntur in gign. &c.

1. I am troubled in mind, because I must go to School to day.
2. Thou dost foolishly, who tormentest thy mind about those things which thou canst not * help.

* impedio vel
aito.

¶ Eidem Verbo diversi casus, &c.

† crassus &
deformis.

He gave me a box on the ear, with his † clutter fist, yea, and that too in the presence of my Master.

Passivus

Passivis additur Ablativus, &c.

i. e. Whensoever you find *of* after a Verb passive you must write in Latin *ab* or *a* for *of*, and put the word following in the Ablative case, or leave out the Preposition, and put it in the Dative; but at no hand you must think, that *of* is there the sign of the Genitive case.

1. He is praised of all men, whosoever spends the time of his childhood in honest studies; for when he comes to be a man, his learning may be an ornament to himself and an example to others.

Et interdum Dativus.

2. Good things are desired of good men: Learning is diligently sought but of a few. Riches and pleasures are beloved of all.

Quorum participia frequentius, &c.

1. This rumor being heard of me, I presently betook my self to London, where I soon found, that all is not true that is reported of malicious men.

Ceteri Casus manent in passivis qui fuerunt, &c.

1. Thou behavest thy self so unhandsomely, that thou art accounted as a laughing stock of all men.

. D 5

2. Thou

Examples fitted to the

2. Thou shalt be taught better manners, or deprived of thy office.

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, &c.

1. Learning is prized by many at a low rate, and yet good books by those that have them are sold dear.
2. Boldness both can do and is esteemed much by the most but modesty and bashfulness are beaten and banished by them out of the World.

Quibusdam tum verbis tum adjectivis, &c.

4. He whom it troubles to study will scarce ever be a Scholar.

2. He, that is hardy to endure strokes, will hardly be amended by punishment.

Note here, that if the English of the infinitive Mood follows *am, art, is, are, was, wert, were, or the like*, then you must not make it by the infinitive Mood, but by the participle, as *I am to go, Iturus sum; Thou art to be taught, Tu es docendus.*

Examples of this kind.

1. I am to build a house, but first a foundation is to be laid.
2. To-morrow the Gardiner is to come into my Garden, and first the ground is to be digg'd, and then flowers are to be planted.
3. My Master is to dine with my Father to day, and there are more guests to be invited.

Note besides, that if the English of the Infinitive

itive Mood follows a verb, that implieth motion, than also you must not make it by the infinitive Mood; but either by the first Supine, as I go to see, eo visum; or by the subjunctive Mood, as eo ut videam; or the participle in rus, as eo visurus; or by the Gerund in di, as eo causâ videndi; or by the Gerund in dum, as eo ad videndum.

We will omit any further Examples of this kind, till we come to the Rule of the first Supine, Prius Supinum, &c.

Note ^{hardly}, that if the English of the infinitive Mood follows || a Noun Substantive, 'tis to be made rather by the Gerund in di, as

1. It is time to go to School, we have no leisure at all to play.
2. I would fain have wrought to you; but there was no opportunity to send a Letter.
3. A strange desire to have my Book possesse my Brother: * I would fain have denied † him; but he asked so earnestly, that there was no power in me to resist him.

|| Such as desire, cause, time, favour, leisure, occasion, hope, opportunity, measure, way, satire, faction, power, leave, purpose, rule, art, love, place, or the like. * vehementer

After some words, which the English of the Infinitive Mood follow you must neither use the infinitive Mood, nor the Gerund in di; but either the Relative qui, or the Conjunction ut, with the subjunctive Mood: as

1. There is no man so mad, † as to refuse gold, when it is offered him.
2. There are few such fools as to think learning can be got unless they take pains:

† t. at h. will refuse, or who will refuse.

Sometimes ut cannot be used, but only qui.

1. We took a great deal of pains and * beat a great deal of ground, and when we found

* usque.

Examples fitted to the

† which should
pursue her.

* cogor.

† no wiser than
I went.

|| who should
teach me.

found a Hare, we had no dogs † to run
after her.

2. I went to School to day, but * was fain
to return † as wise as I went; for there
was no body || to teach me.

Sometimes qui cannot be used, but only ut: as

* that he might
learn.

† customs or
manners.

My Brother lived three years in France * to
learn the † fashions of that Country.

*Sometimes the English of the infinitive
Mood, though of the Active voice, must
be made by the participle in dus, and
put with the Substantives following in
the Dative case; as*

|| is good for
wheat to be
sown on.

1. This piece of ground || is to sow wheat on.
2. This is better to plant Olives upon.

*Sometimes the English of the infinitive
Mood is to be made by the Dative case
of its verbal: as*

While the Corn stands in the field, the stalk
and the ear grow together; but by thre-
shing they are separated, and the grain is
to eat, and the straw to burn.

Ponuntur interdum figurate, &c.

1. He made us afraid with new accusations
but they were all false.
2. Is it fit, that these abominable things
should be done?

Gerundia sive Gerundivæ voces, &c.

1. If thou hast a mind to have learning, thou
must use the time of thy youth to get it.

Et

Et Supina.

2. I go every day to School to get *learning*, and yet methinks I know as little as I did two years ago.

Gerundia in di pendent a quib. tum Substantivis.

1. There is a natural *inclination* in every one to *love* those that do good to him, and to *hate* those that offend and trouble him.
2. At eleven of the clock it will be *time* to *dine*, and at one to *return* again to School, unless we have *leave* to *play*.

Tum Adjectivis.

1. Men *ignorant* to *speak* are for the most part most *desirous* to *shew* their skill.
2. My Brother is to make a journey, and though never so much *† unaccustomed* to *† inexpertus* sail is resolved to go in a Ship.

Interdum non invenuste, &c.

I had a desire yesterday to see the new *Gardens*, where a friend had got me *leave* to take *apples*, or *pears*, or *plums*, or what I would.

Gerundia in do pendent ab his præposit. a, ab, abs, &c.

1. By punishment men are deterred from *doing* evil; yet greater love is gotten to the.

Examples fitted to the

- the Prince by pardoning than punishing.*
2. He that is accused thinks of defending himself.
 3. The glory of excelling others in learning is joyned with the labour of studying hard; and for studying thou maist expect that as a reward.

Ponuntur & absque prapof.

1. There is no story but may be spoiled by ill telling.
2. I cannot say, and yet am weary with studying.
3. Surely it is not truly said, that all things are overcome by labouring.

Gerundia in dum pendent, &c

1. Be attentive while you study, you are apt to learn; do not lose the precious time of your youth before you be taught.
2. You must be punished, I cannot receive a gift to acquit you.
3. Pompey fled to the King of Egypt for to save himself; but before he came at him was slain by Septimius a Roman Souldier.

Cum significatur necessitas, &c

1. He must study, that intends to learn.
2. He must fight, that desires to overcome.
3. Thou must come sooner if thou wilt be at prayers.

Vertuntur Gerundii voces, &c.

1. *By reading Books* thou shalt become learned.
2. The Bees being moved with a natural desire of *making honey*, do flie about the fields and gather it from the flowers.
3. *In gathering honey* the Bees spend much labour, and the Drones take great pleasure *in eating it*.
4. Those men, who are bad themselves, are for the most part very ready to *accuse-others*.

Rarius Supinum a& significat, &c.

1. Where is thy Brother? He is gone ¹ *a fishing*. Where is thy Uncle? He is gone ² *a hunting*. Who is me, here is a man ³ *came to speak with them*.
- ¹ to fish.
² to hunt.
³ who came.

Illa vero do venum, &c.

2. Chremes in Terence gave his daughter Philumena ¹ *to be married to* Pamphilus, Simon's son.
3. My Brothers Father in Law died || three || ² *nudiustertium* days ago, and gave his land ³ *to be sold*, that payment may be made of his debts.
4. The Master ⁴ *is hired to teach* boys, and the Scholars go to School ⁵ *to hear him teaching*, not ⁶ *to be beaten*.

The two next Rules we take no notice of, because in them there seems to be a mistake; for sure datum iri is the infinitive Mood passive of do.

Examples fitted to the

do ; and actum est, and itum est, are the Praterperfect tenses of agitur & itur : and conducor vapulatum is of the same nature with do venum, and so needs no Rule by it self.

Posterius Supinum passive signif.

1. It is a wonderful thing to be seen with what art the Bees make their combs ; to imitate such curious art is a thing hard to be done even of men.
2. It is hard to be believed with what labour the little Pismire provides against the unkindness of Winter.
3. Oft times, that which is honest to be done, is unseemly to be spoken.

Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.

1. The provident husbandman in the time of Summer lays up corn, wherewith he may be fed in the Winter.
2. Thou maist sleep in the night, but in the day thou must labour.

Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c.

1. The Master hath been three whole dayes absent from School, and then the Boys get much good || I warrant you ?
2. Art thou not ashamed ? thou hast learned Virgil these ten months, and yet art not able readily to construe three lines.

|| precul dubio.

Interdum in Ablat.

1. Come, come, you may stay with me here

here *this night* ; I have good Apples and plenty of Cheefe.

2. He that is married , may perhaps be happy *one day*.

Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus, &c.

1. Farewell dear *George*, *within a few days* I will see thee again. I do not sit up till late at night , yet if thou comest in the night, I will rise out of bed and let thee in.

2. I am about *thirteen yeers old*, and have studied *three yeers*. Thy brother is of *that age*, who hath not gone to School *above two yeers*. At the third of the Kalends of March, we both || shall be bound Apprentices.

3. I promised to lend thee my horse for a week ; but things fall out so, that I cannot lend thee him for *more than three dayes*.

|| we shall be given to some Master, that we may learn his art [or Trade.]

Spacium loci in Accusat.

1. Thetford is distant from hence *ten miles*.

I went not * a foot out of the way.

* one foot.

2. In Bury there are two Churches in one Church-yard, not many paces distant the one from the other.

3. The Army is *four dayes* march off London.

Nomina Appellativa, & nomina Majorum locorum, &c.

By Majora loca understand names of countries.

1. We must be diligent and studious at School, grave and devout † at Church ; but † in the Church, in the fields we may play.

2. In

Examples fitted to the

2. *In France* they neither prick as they fing, nor write as they speak, nor speak as they think.
3. *In England* there are more pretended Saints than true honest men. You may go through *Italy* into *Greece*.

*Omne verbum admittit. G. proprii nominis,
&c.*

By proprium nomen understand the proper name of a Town or City.

- ¶ The Country 1. *At Bury* || I like the Country; and in the Country I like *Bury*.
pleaseth me.
2. At *London* you may buy any thing; boots, shoes, stockings, breeches, &c.

Humi, domi, militia, belli, &c.

1. To lie on the ground is not healthful for the body.
2. To live alwayes at home is not advantageous to a young man.
3. Some men spend all their time in war, and sustain their life by the death of others.

Domi non alios secum, &c.

Stay thou at my house this night, and I'll promise thee to stay two at thine; although I do not love to lie at another mans house.

Verum si proprium loci, &c.

1. *Tully* studied many years at *Athens*, *Horace* lived sometimes at *Tybur*, sometimes at *Rome*.
2. *Aeneas*

2. *Aeneas* would not stay with *Dido* at *Carthage* when he was commanded by *Jupiter* to go away.

Sic utimur rure.

In Winter time 'tis good to live in the City; but in Summer time it is far more pleasant to be in the Country.

Verbis significantibus motum ad locum, in Accus. &c.

If thou wilt be a Scholar thou must go to *Cambridge* or *Oxford*; but if thou wilt be a Merchant † get thee to *London*.

† go thou!

Ad hunc modum utimur rus & domus.

I must go into the Country to morrow morning, but I will return home within a few days. My Father came home yesterday.

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Verbis significantibus motum à loco, &c.

Those that come from *York* * use to go to * at *wont*.
London by *Newark*. My Brother ere long will return from *Cambridge*.

Ad eundem modum usurpantur domus & rus.

My brother and I returned out of the Country yesterday. We came from home at six of the clock, and yet we could not || get || attingo to *Bury* before nine.

Hæc tria impersonalia interest, refert, & est quibuslibet Genitiuis, &c.

It concerns a Captain to afford himself a good example to his Souldiers: and it is.

Examples fitted to

is of much advantage for || Subjects, if the Prince that governs them be good himself; as well as descended of noble Ancestors.

Præter hos Ablat. meâ, tuâ, suâ, &c.

Whom I pray doth it concern whether you be a Scholar? doth it concern you or your Master? you know well enough it is nothing to me.

Adjiciuntur & illi Genitivi, &c.

1. *It is of great concern to live in the company of good men.*
2. *Yesterday a Country-man, as he came to Town found a Watch, and hearing who was the owner of it, he restored it to him, and received of him ten shillings as a reward. Of so great a concern it is to be honest.*
3. *It little concerns you whether your fellows will study or no; but it will much belong to your praise, if while they study you do your duty.*

In Dativ. feruntur, &c.

† *lazy boy.*

1. *I am not at leisure to listen to thy trifles, thou maist go whither thou wilt; such a friend as thou art can neither do a man good nor harm.*
2. *It grieveth me, that thou art such † a lazy pack: but I am resolved, unless thou mendest thy manners, to deal otherwise with thee. Do not think that you may do what you list.*

Hæc

Hæc Impersonalia Accusandi casum, &c.

1. * Boys delight to be among Boys ; but * It delights oft times it becomes them not to be where they delight to be. *boys.*
2. † We must all be || doing of something ; † It behoveth us it is a disgrace for us to sit still and do || to do. nothing.

His vero attinet, pertinet, spectat, &c.

It belongs to all that will learn, to be diligent. As for me I will not neglect my duty, let the event be what it will.

His Impers. subjc. Ac. cum Genit.

1. The time will come when it will repent thee of thy folly, and shame thee of thy ignorant old age.
2. Truly I pity thee very much, and thy negligence grieveth me.

Nonnulla Impersonalia remigrant, &c.

1. All things do not delight all men.
2. Childish things become Children.
3. No man pitieth himself whilst he is enjoying his unlawful pleasure ; because he then sees not whether it leads him.
4. These things might shame thee, but that thy face is made of brass.

Cæpi, incipit, desinit, debet, &c.

1. * It is want to irk boys of the least labour but it ought rather to shame them of their negligence ; for it is not possible to come

Examples of the

to the perfection of learning, but by the
difficult paths that lead thither.

Verbum Impersonale passivæ vocis, &c.

† It is studied of the Scholars. † The Scholars study diligently, but play more earnestly. They came betimes therefore they should go home betimes.

Qui quidem casus, &c.

Let us go, said Cæsar, when he passed over the Rubicon, whither the tokens of the gods, and the injustice of our enemies call us; the Die is cast. See Suetonius in the life of Julius Cæsar.

Verbum Impersonale pas. vocis pro singulis personis, &c.

* It is studied of me, &c. * I study, thou studieth, he studieth, we study, ye study, they study.

Participia regunt casus, &c.

We doing our duty shall have praise, whilst others abusing their time shall be punished. Whom if thou followest, thou wilt be condemned of all wise men.

Quamvis in his, i. e. in participiis passivis, usitator est Dativus.

1. My Master to day, is to be asked of me, whether he will give to us leave to play.
2. Pish, 'tis a thing never heard of any body, that boys should play on Fridays.

Parti-

Participiorum voces, cum sunt nomina Gen. postulant.

1. He that is unskilful at his book, is oft times good at his * weapon.
 2. I was alwayes † a great lover of Musick, † amantissimus. * arma.
- and yet could never become skilful in the art of singing.

Exosus, perosus, pertasus, active, &c.

1. Idle boys, for the most part hate their Teachers, because they deprive them of their pleasures.
2. And to pay like for like, Masters are weary of such Schollars.

Exosus & perosus cum dandi, &c.

1. The Scots are exceedingly hated of the Northumberland men, their neighbours.
2. King-killers are hated of God and all holy men.

Natus, prognatus, satus, &c.

1. Happy we, whose King is the Son of Nobles, and begotten of that Prince, whose vertues shined as bright as the Sun, and the glory of whose Name shall live to all generations.

En & ecce demonstrandi, &c.

1. See the pen which I have made for thee.
 2. Look on the horse which my Father bought yesterday, how stately he trots.
- En

Examples of the

En & ecce exprobrantie soli, &c.

See this sloven; look on his dirty hands,
behold his unwashed face, his uncombed
head, his greasie doublet.

Quadam adverbis, &c.

Loci.

1. I wonder *whither* in the world my Brother is gone; I can find him *no where*.
2. We are come to *that* violence of contending, that we can by no means agree.

Temporis.

1. Yesterday I was to have made verses, but *at that time* I could think of nothing that † savoured of the Muses.
2. *The day before the Kalends of March* I hope I shall see my Father.

† *Sapio.*

Quantitatis.

1. Many think they have *learning enough*, if they can but read.
2. There oft times lies hid *abundance of wickedness* under the shew of piety; but yet sure there is *little piety*, where there is not so much as the shew.
3. Thou hast drunk *enough of wine*, if thou hast drunk a little.

Instar æquiparationem aut similitudinem, &c.

The King has built a house *as big as a Town*,
Tully is *as good as* all the Orators besides.

Hic

Hic apponitur interdum propositio ad.

The Oak-tree from a little Acorn grows
up to such a bigness, that out of it are cut
the Pillars that uphold great Palaces.

Quadam Dativum admittunt nominum, &c.

1. Why dost thou stand next the Captain,
who didst loose thy place yesterday? I
ought to stand nearer him than you. Well
He pay you your due, *If I meet you.*
2. He liveth unprofitably to himself, that doth
not good also to others.

Sunt quæ Accusandi casum exigant, &c.

1. The Scots are next England on the North
side, but the English had rather live nea-
rer other men.
2. It is an ill saying, The nearer the Church,
the farther off from God.

Cedo flagitantis exhiberi, &c.

1. Appointed Judge, I will not fear to
venture in this cause.
2. Give me the book which lies by thee.

Adverbia diversitatis, &c.

1. Thou writest much otherwise than he,
though thou camest to School a great
while after him.
2. We came to School much before seven, a
little after six.

E.

Ad.

Examples fitted to the

Adverbia comparat. & superlat. &c.

1. My Brother writes the best of all the boys in the School, and I come nearer to him than you.

Plus Nom. Genit. Accusat. & Ablat.

This Rule might have been spared; for if the Examples be examined, this will be found to govern no other case than an Ablative, and that as it is an Adverb of the Comparative degree: it has indeed sometimes a Nominative, sometimes an Accusative; but that by virtue of quam, which in such manner of speaking is understood. We will give you an Example, where after the first more you may put the word in the Ablative case, after the second in the Accusative, and as you please, either set down or leave out quam.

2. I have been more than three years in the School, and yet can say little more than ten lines for a lesson.

The Rules of the construing Adverbs and Conjunctions with Verbs, where the English and Latine so fit one another, that the learner can hardly miss, I pass over, and insist only on those Rules where they do not.

Ne prohibendi, &c.

† animum de-
pondeo.

I prithee do not trouble me, nor vex thy self; 'tis an easie lesson, † be not discouraged.

Con-

Conjunctiones copulat. & disjunctive, &c.

1. Use thy time and thy books, if thou meanest to be a Scholar.
2. I have bought paper for me and thee.

Exceptio si casualis dictionis, &c.

1. Tully lived at Rome and at Athens; Horace at Rome and at Tybur, and like an unconstant man, when he was at Rome he loved Tybur, and when at Tybur he loved Rome.
2. This is my Book and my Brothers: It cost us three shillings and more. My Father is sometimes at home, sometimes in the Country.

Conjunctiones Copulativa, &c.

aliquoties similes modos, &c.

He sits and looks whole dayes on his book, and yet is † never the more learned, or † ne pils the more wise.

Aliquoties similes modos, sed diversa tempora.

I thank you for your kindness to me, and wheresoever I come, I will declare how much I am obliged to you.

Ne, an, num, interrogandi particula, &c.

How doth thy Brother, is he well? doth he
 || follow his book? is Peter come? hath || incumb
 he brought his book with him?

E 2

At

Examples fitted to the

At cum accipiuntur dubitative, &c.

Go see whether it be eleven of the clock. It makes nothing to the purpose, whether thou liest thy self, or perswadest another to do so.

The Rule here requires, that the Verbs after whether and or be the Subjunctive Mood; but you need not fear also to put them in the Indicative Mood.

*Ut causalis seu perfectiva, &c.
Nunc Potentiali, nunc Subjunctivo, &c.*

I have brought my Son to you, that you may teach him; but I am afraid he is so dull, that he will never learn.

And here take it for a Rule, that you never put an Indic. Mood after ut, that.

Præpositio subuadita interdum facit ut addatur Ablat. &c.

1. Thou art so kind to me that for ever hereafter I shall account thee in the stead of a Father.
2. Iris in Virgil appeared in the shape of Berbe the wife of Doryclus.

Præpositio in compositione eundem nonnunquam casum, &c.

1. Let us go to the Church. Dost thou speak to me?
2. Thou art worthy to be beaten, thou passedst

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passedst by the Mayor yesterday, and didst not pull off thy hat.

3. *Lazy boys do easily turn away their minds from learning.*
4. *I will thrust thee down from this place, unless thou studiest better. The door is off the hooks.*

Verba composita cum a, ab, abs, &c.

1. *Abstain from the company of evil men.*
2. *Although thou beest called to their feasts and drinkings, do not go.*
3. *It behoves one that is ignorant of any thing, to confer with others that are wiser.*
4. *It will detract something from thy fame that thou art not escaped out of these snares.*
5. *When as thou being fifteen years old art passed from among the young striplings*
*|| be sure * thou follow thy book with || vide.*
*care and diligence. * that thou follow.*

In pro erga, contra & ad, &c.

1. *So great is my love towards thee, that I will never cease to admonish thee that thou treadest not those paths that lead to destruction.*
2. *Let us go into the School.*
3. *Thou art a churlish fellow, and always desirous to do something against me.*

Idem cum Accus. jungitur quæties divisio, &c.

1. *The Letter Y is by Pythagoras said to*

E 3
be

Examples fitted to the

be divided into two ways, the one where of being broad leadeth to vice, and the other being narrow is trodden only by them that follow after vertue.

† colo.

2. How beautiful soever the body of man seems to be, being once dead, it is within a short time turned into dust.

* ingruo.

3. Old age * grows upon us every day.

In cum significatur altus in loco.

They say the Salamander can live in the midst of the fire.

Sub pro ad, per & ante, &c.

Cattel about noon, in the heat of the day, hast into the woods, and a little before night return to their feed.

Alias Ablat.

† although they be very deep hidden in the earth.

1. Time brings all things to light, † be they never so deep hid under the earth.
2. In the silent night all things rest.

Super pro ultra Accus. &c.

The Romans extended their Empire beyond the Euxine Sea.

Super pro de & in Ablat.

1. There has been lately a great fight between the Emperor and the King of France, and the discourse of it is various; for 'tis yet uncertain who got the victory.
2. Last night, as soon as ever I laid my head on the pillow, I fell asleep.

Tenus gaudet Ablat. & Sing. & Plur.

I did fish.

1. As my Brother I was a fishing yesterday,

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day, he fell into the water up to the
2 Crotch.

2 pubes.

2. I love to swim, but venture only to go into those waters where men stand up to the breasts.

At Genit. tantum plur.

I have sometimes gone into the River up to the knees, but further I never durst go.

O exclamantis N. A. & Vocat. &c.

1. O excellent King, worthy to be compared with Constantine the Great.
2. O unlucky day! wherein we lost so excellent a man.
3. O unconstant and slippery state of things!

Heu & proli nunc N. nunc A. &c.

1. Oh the ancient honesty! oh the present vanity!
2. Oh that hated stock of men, that troubles all things both in Church and State!

Hei & Vx Dat. &c.

Woe is me now, that learning cannot be got with playing, and that idleness is curable by no other plant that grows out of the earth, but the birch and the willow.

The Figures of Construction.

Appositio.

If I travel, I will go to Paris the chief City of France, & see Mazarine the Cardinal and chiefest Councillor of the French Court.

E 4

Evo

Examples fitted to the

Evocatio.

1. *I being an idle boy do often play, and therefore am often whip'd.*
2. *Thou the delight of thy Parents and Master art oft rewarded with gifts.*

Syllepsis personarum.

1. *I and my Brother came first to day.*
2. *What do you and your idle companions there?*
3. *Neither I nor thou are good Scholars.*
4. *I with my dear Cousin went to rob an Orchard to day; we were taken together and whip'd together.*

Cum tamen verbum singulare magis amat.

Hear I pray, what *I* with *this man* can say?

Syllepsis Generum.

Bacchus and *Venus* are both oft times very hurtful to mankind, and destroy more than *Mars* or *Bellona*.

Prolepsis.

1. *The boys come into the School, this all of a sweat, another all red, a third all dirty.*
2. *They sit in the School, this playing, that prating, another laughing, and perhaps one or two studying.*
3. *Study diligently, and hear one another repeat his lesson.*

Zeugma

1. *No body, but you, ever did such a deed.*
2. *Do*

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2. Do *you* sit, where *he* does.
3. *You*, and *he*, are very negligent.

Synthesis.

1. *Part* of the Scholars *are come*, the rest *a negligent crew are playing* on the Angel-hill.
2. The *grey Goose* uses to lay about Christ-mas.
3. The *Elephant* when she is *great with young*, does not use to bring forth a Moulé.

Antiptosis.

1. *The Book* which I have is yours.
2. I take care that *the story* which I tell may be true.
3. Make me verses full of *all kind* of elegance.
4. He hath two pens, with the one of *the* which he makes little Letters, and with the other great.
5. I should have told thee, when I wrote last, that thy Brother was very sick; but at that time *it* came not into my mind.

Synecdoche.

1. He has only a *dirty face*, in *all things* else he is very fine.
2. Although *thy hand* be cut, thou ma'st write.
3. Make good verses and thou shalt have *thy head* crowned with Laurel.



Some Cautions for Children to avoid mistakes in making LATIN.

Am, are, is, was, &c.

A *M, are, is, was, were, &c.* are usually signs of the Passive voice; but before *come, gone, run*, and the like, they are the signs only of the Præter-tenses of these Verbs, *venio, abeo, curro*, and the like.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p> <i>bath</i> <i>gove.</i>
† <i>had come.</i>
* <i>betook them</i>
<i>selves to their</i>
<i>books.</i>
 <i>quantum po-</i>
<i>test celerrime.</i>
† <i>fears very</i>
<i>much</i>
 <i>his name,</i></p> | <p>1. My Master <i>is</i> gone to School, and I will follow him as fast as I can.
2. As soon as the Master † <i>was come</i>, all the boys * <i>fell</i> to their books; but before they did nothing but play.
3. My brother John <i>is run</i> just now to School as hard as he can drive. He † <i>is</i> mightily afraid, lest he should be put in the bill.
4. Before</p> |
|--|---|

4. Before the Preacher had done his Prayer, all the rude boyes *were run out* of the Church ; but the Grammar-School-Schollars staid for the Blessing.

If *am, art, is, was, were, or the like*, come before the English of a Participle of the present tense, as, *I am writing, he was playing, or the like*; you must not say in Latin, *Ego sum scribens, ille erat ludens*, but *Ego scribo, ille ludebat*. Try whether you can do the like in these Examples.

Examples.

1. Yesterday, * as † *I was walking* in the * *dum* or *ut* fields, I saw Corn as green as if it had † *I did walk* been in March, and now 'tis December.
2. *I was talking* the other day with a man that came out of the Country, and he said that men did generally believe that there would be great plenty of Corn this year.
3. *I am just now sending* Letters to Cambridge, to morrow I shall hear how my ¶ *valeo* Brother ¶ does there.
4. As *I was going* down the stairs to day my foot slipped, and I fell down.
5. Boys make haste all into your seats, our Master *is coming*.
6. Let him come if he † please, *I am doing* † it pleaseth what I ought to do, and therefore do him. not fear him.

Cautions to avoid mistakes

As well as.

Boys are mightily apt, when they would express this in Latin, to say, tam bene quam, and think they have done well that they have made tam and quam answer one another, and did not say, ut bene ut; but they both are equally barbarous, and alwayes to be avoided: instead of which you may use any of these phrases, æque ac, pariter ac, non secus ac, haud aliter ac, perinde atque. Try if you can hit on't in these Examples.

¶ is skilful in writing.

1. Men *as well as* boys are sometimes weary of labour, and desirous of rest.
2. My Brother ¶ can write *as well as* you, although he was never taught.
3. If the blind lead the blind, he that leads, *as well as* he that is led, falls oft times into a ditch.
4. Tiresias was man *as well as* woman, and could tell very well how to decide the controversie between Jupiter and Juno.
5. All men, sooner or later, die, the rich *as well as* the poor; the wise *as well as* the foolish and ignorant.

Although he be never so rich.

This is also an Anglicism wherein boys are oft mistaken; and bid one translate it into Latin, and he will think he has done it very right, if he says Quamvis nunquam

nunquam sit tam dives, when as he should say, ditissimus licet sit. Let them therefore be oft exercised in such Examples as these.

1. There is no man, be he never so wise, but he || is sometimes mistaken. || *erret.*
2. A Physician, be he never so skilful, cannot cure all diseases.
3. There is no horse, although he be never so good, but will sometimes stumble.
4. A Master, although he be never so diligent, cannot make all his Scholars learned.
5. Sack, be a man never so well, will make a man sick.
6. Sack will make a man well, be he never so sick.

At.

Boys think At must be always made by ad or apud, and for at Church usually write ad, or apud Templum; but in such cases let them use in, and after it an Ablative case according to the Rule, Nomina Appell. & Nomin. Majorum locorum, &c.

Examples.

1. We have been at School this hour, and as yet no more Scholars are come.
2. The names of all the boys are put in the bill, that are not every Holy-day at Church.

Cautions to avoid mistakes

3. But if home follow at, you must not make in for at, but put the word domus, that signifies a house or home, in the Genitive case; according to the Rule, Humi domi, &c.

Examples.

1. My Father goes out to dine with my Uncle; but I and my brother dine at home.
2. At his own home every man has more liberty than at the house of another.

Before.

Because we usually say in English before for before that, boys do usually write ante for antequam or priusquam; but let them avoid that in these Examples.

|| did run.

† desires to be.

|| go to hunt.
† to hear us
repeat, our
lessons.

1. Before the Monitor came, all the boys || were running about the School.
2. Every boy † would fain be a Scholar; but before he be, he must study hard.
3. You shall see Rivers run backward, and heavy bodies ascend upward, before I will ever forget your kindness.
4. The tallest Oak was once an Acron, before it became a Tree.
5. Tully was an Infant before he was an Orator.
6. My Master (I believe) will || go a hunting to day; but before he goes, he will not forget to † hear us, our lessons.

But

But.

BUT is to be made into Latin sometimes by *quin*, sometimes by *tantum*, for the most part by *sed*, *at*, *vero*, *autem*, &c. These oft times Children mistake the one for the other, which mistakes that they may mend, let them observe,

First, Whensoever *but* may be turned into *who not*, or *which not*, or *follows I cannot* or *I doubt not*, it is to be made in Latin by *quin*.

Examples.

1. There is no man *but* will sin sometimes.
2. There is no horse *but* stumbles sometimes.
3. There is no doubt *but* thou art the best Scholar in the School.
4. I cannot *but* laugh to hear how thou crack'st of thy doings.

Secondly, Let them observe that whensoever *but* may be turned into *except*, or *besides*, it is to be made by *nisi* or *præterquam*.

Examples.

1. There is none, *but* a fool, will refuse money when 'tis offered him.
2. I desire nothing, *but* that I may live quietly in that poor condition in which God hath placed me.
3. I have brought all my books with me *but* *Homer*.

Thirdly,

Cautions to avoid mistakes

Thirdly, Let them observe when But can be turned into only, then tantum is Latin for it.

Examples.

1. I did *but* write three words with thy pen, and thou art angry with me.
2. I heard of an old woman that had *but* two teeth, and she coughed *but* once, and spit them out both.

Fourthly, Let them observe, that when But can be turned into none of the forementioned words, then they may use as they please, sed, at, vero, autem; but if they use autem, they must always remember not to set it first in the Sentence.

By is not always made by per, though frequently it be, for,

When by may be changed into nigh or near, it is made by juxta, prope, propter, ad, apud, secundum, &c.

Examples.

¶ ubi or quæ

† algeo.

1. This idle fellow sits always *by* me, and never will let me study.
2. There is a *wood by* the way, * as you go from Bury to Roughton.
3. Whilst thou ¶ freezest in thy study, I sit *by* the fire every evening till eight of the clock at night.

But

But when *by* comes before the English of a Participle of the present tense, you may neglect it in the Latin, or else write *ex* for it and make the English of the Participle of the present tense by the Gerund in *do*.

1. Much good is got *by* studying.
2. *By* often speaking of Latin boyes Learn to speak it readily.
3. *By* oft falling, the drops of water make hollow the hard stone.
4. *By* eating much, and drinking often, men || get many diseases.

|| *contraho*.

Of

OF for the most part is a sign that the Noun following must be put in the Genitive case; but 'tis not always so: For, First, After a verb Passive you must write *a* or *ab* for *of*, and put the Noun following in the Ablative case.

Examples.

1. I was alwayes much beloved of my Master, because I studied well.
2. Good men are always praised and honoured of those that they live amongst.

3. Gold

Cautions to avoid mistakes

3. Gold and Silver are *desired of most men*, rather than learning and vertue.
4. Lay never so much wood upon the hearth, it is presently consumed of the fire.
5. It has been told us twenty times of our Master, that after the causal *ut* you must always put the verb following in the Subjunctive Mood.
6. Poor men for the most part are *despised of the rich*; but rich men are *honoured of one another*.

Secondly, So you must do after verbs of desiring or asking, *set a* or *ab* for *of*.

Examples.

1. I committed a great fault, but my Mother asked pardon of my Master, so that I was not whipped.
2. My Brother desired of me that I would walk with him into the fields.
3. I desire this of thee, that as oft as thou canst thou wouldst write to me.

Thirdly, After verbs of hearing, receiving, or buying you may write down *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, or *de* for *of*.

Examples.

1. I heard it of many, how that there are to be three horse races upon New Market heath to day.
2. I bought this Horse of my next neighbour;
¶ exultim eуро. he trots and *¶* gallops very well, but he cannot pace at all.

3. This

3. This Sixpence is || brass; I took it of || of brass.
 the old woman that sells apples in the *aneus*.
 † Cook-row, she shall e'ne have it again. † *vicus coquo-*
Fourthly, After the word, become, speak, run.
 say, deserve well, deserve ill, or
 the like you must be sure to use *de* for
 of.

Examples.

1. Wo is me! what shall become of me?
2. They say all evil of me, and yet when
 I examine my self, I do not see, but I
 have deserved well of them.

To.

TO before a Noun is a sign most frequently,
 that the Noun is to be put in the Dative
 case.

But when to follows go, run, walk, or any
 the like Verb, you must make it by *ad* in
 Latin, unless it comes before the name of a
 Town or City.

Examples of this.

1. We go to School every day at six of the
 clock in the Summer time.
2. We go to Church only upon Sundays
 and Holy-days.
3. Every Wednesday † there are a great † there are come,
 sort of people come to our Market. i. e. do come.
4. You must go to my Master quickly, for
 he would speak with you.

5. Go

Cautions to avoid mistakes

|| go run, i. e.
run.

† *quam celerri-
me possis.*

* *Angel-collis.*

|| apples of
two pence.

5. || Go run † as hard as you can drive to the old woman that sells apples on the * Angel-hill, and bid her send me || two penny worth of apples; I will pay her when she grows young again.
6. Run quickly to the man that rides there in the high-way, and bid him stay.

Secondly, when To stands before the name of a Town or City, then you must make no Latin for To, but put the word following in the Accusative Case, according to the Rule, Verbis significantibus motum ad locum, &c.

Examples of this.

† *Villa Fau-
stini*, as Cam-
den will have
it.

1. I came to † Bury, that I might learn the Greek and Latin tongue, and now I am a going to Cambridge, that I may be taught Logick and Philosophy.
2. Many go to London for no other cause than the women went into the Theatre, to see and to be seen.

Thirdly, you must also write ad for to, when it is set after belongs, appertains, or the like; according to the Rule, His vero attinet, pertinet, spectat, &c.

Examples of this.

1. It belongeth to all men, to the great, as as well those of the lower sort, to do just things.

2. It

2. It appertaineth not to me to take care of other mens matters.

With.

Cum is for the most part Latin for with; as when we say,

My brother came to School with me: But it must not always be expressed or written down.

First, not after the word knife, sword, mallet, hammer, foot, hand, or any other word that signifies that wherewith a thing is done, which is called an Instrument; as.

1. He kicked me *with* his foot.
2. He struck me *with* his fist.
3. I wrote this *with* my pen.
4. I cut the quill *with* my pen-knife.
5. Thou scratchest me *with* thy nails.
6. The Dog defends himself *with* his teeth.
7. The Bull fights *with* his horns.

In all these, and such like Examples, you must not write down *cum* for *with*, but put the Noun following it in the Ablative case, according to the Rule, quodvis verbum, &c.

Secondly, *Cum* is not to be set down for *with* after verbs that signifie fulness.

Examples.

1. I love thee so well, that I am never satisfied *with* the sight of thee.
2. My Father's house is packed *with* children, and my Uncles bags swell *with* gold.

Cautions to avoid mistakes

3. I prithee fill this pot with water, and that glass with wine.
4. I am so laden with boots, that I cannot walk.

In such Examples as these write no Latin for with, but put the word following it in the Genitive or Ablative case, according to the Rule, Verba abundandi, &c.

But cum must be always set down for with, when it has or may have together before it.

Examples.

1. I went together with my Brother to seek Birds nests.
2. The Governors, together with the Master and Usher, and all the Scholars, came walking in a long train, from the old School in the East-gate-street, to the new one in the North-gate-street, after the Whitsonday vacation in the year of the Lord, 1665.
3. The King was yesterday at Newmarket, but to day, he, with the whole Court is gone to London.

Sometimes not cum but de is Latin for with and that commonly after do or did.

Examples.

1. What did you with my pen?
2. What should one do with || such a horse,
† as will keep no pasture?
3. There was so much Corn brought to Market to day, that they, which brought it, knew not what to do with it.

† that
† which.

4. I never have so much money, but I know what to do with it.

Sometimes the Preposition *de* is left out, as in Tully *ad Artic. lib. 6. epist. 4. quid illo fiet?* and in Terence *Andr. act. 3. sc. 5. nec quid me faciam scio.* Nor is there an Antiptosis in that in Eunuch.

*act. 5. sc. 1. * quid illo faciemus stulta?* * Mr. Walker, as Priscian would have it (for so it seems in the 62 page of his Particles or leaving out of the the Preposition *de*, according to the forementioned Examples: cites this place a little otherwise

After the words *thing and man*, and in many other the like cases, we usually in Engl. omit the Relative, which oft causeth a mistake in Latin. Let boys therefore have a care in these Examples, that they put in the Relative *which or who*.

quid illo facias? and renders it so, as I don't usually hear men speak English. viz. What wouldst thou do at him?

Examples.

1. There is * no man thinks himself a fool. * no man who
2. There was a man, as I came to School, thinks. told me || 'twas past eight of the clock, || that the 8th. I thought then 'twas time to make hast. hour was past.
3. There is nothing boys for the most part so zealously love, as play and pleasure.
4. Pleasure is a thing will soon vanish, and play usually ends in weariness.
5. What man is there will see his own faults so readily, as reprove another mans.
6. † What is there will so soon turn to a † What thing. mans disgrace, as the doing unjust things.

Cautions to avoid mistakes

So after I believe, I think, I hear, I am glad, or the like Verb, the Conjunction that is left out, which the Scholar in such Examples as these must take care to supply.

Examples.

1. When you have been well whipped I believe you will take care to come sooner.
2. I am glad you are grown so wise; you were wont to set at nought all the advice and counsel of your Friends.
3. I hear your Brother is gone into the Countrey, and there intends to sell and buy oxen and sheep, and has bid his Books and the Muses altogether farewell.
4. I think there is no kind of life more pleasant than that of boyes; they eat, drink, sleep, and play, and take care for none of those things that trouble men, and, as *Sardanapalus* sayes, are not worth this.
5. Most men think riches are to be desired above all things; but they are much deceived.
6. I am glad you are come, I hope you will please to take a supper and lodging with me this night.

¶ Bed.

Before

Before boys be exercised in Themes or Epistles,
I think it were not inconvenient, if as a
preparation thereunto, they had one single
word given them to exercise their inven-
tion upon; as Justice, Temperance, La-
bour, a Rose, a Cock, a Bull, any thing
of which you may see here some Examples.

Of Justice.

T Here are four Cardinal Vertues, of which Justice is one, and he that is indued with it is called *Just*; a man beloved and commended of all men. He gives every one that which is his due, and in all cases has his eye only upon that which is equal and right. He is not moved to incline, either this way or that way, by friendship, alliance, or gifts. 2. He does injury to no man, 3 afflicts or vexes no man: 4 Lessens no mans esteem, that he may 5 advance his own. 6 A man to be valued above all men, but not every where to be found.

1 See the Phrases of Winchester School under this head, to judge up-
rightly.
2 See, to do injury.
3 See, to trouble.
4 See, to bring into contempt.
5 effere.
6 See, a man worthy of all praise.

Of Temperance.

T Emperance is a vertue, which teaches men to keep themselves within the due 1 measures of eating and drinking, wheresoever that 2 reigneth; although there be 3 never so much meat set on the Table, never so many cups crown-

1 Bounds or limits: see, to bound or limit.
2 See, to bear rule.
3 i. e. very ed much.

- ed with wine, no man riseth either drunk-
 4 See, a glutton. en or 4 a glutton. The *temperate* man eats
 5 See, to quench only that he may live, and drinks only
 ones thirst. that he may 5 slack his thirst: He is heal-
 6 i. e. Let the thy, strong, and vigorous, seldom has any
 Arts of *Æscu-* business with the Physitian; when as the in-
 lapius hinder temperate man 6 in despite of all the arts
 what they can. of *Æsculapius*, 7 in great haste, though
 7 much hasten- 8 much against his will, runs into a thou-
 ing. sand diseases, and through them into his
 8 i. e. very un- grave.
 willingly.

Of Labour.

- L**abour overcomes all things, so it be
 daily and constant. Iron is recko-
 ned amongst the hardest of Metals, and yet
 by the labour of the Smith it is made soft
 and 1 capable of any form. I have some-
 time seen a field, when it was neglected,
 bring forth nothing, but unprofitable
 2 weeds, which yet within a little while,
 by the labour and sweat of the Husband-
 man has been made fertile. 3. Labour, take
 pains, watch 4 night and day, study, strive
 with all your might, and do not doubt,
 but whatsoever you undertake, you shall at
 length 5 bring it to pass; but if before you
 have done your work you begin to be wea-
 ry, and 6 spair your pains, you will lose the
 fruits of your past labours, and go away
 disappointed of 7 your purpose.
- 1 capax.
 2 i. e. herbs.
 3 See, to labour.
 earnestly.
 4 See, night
 and day.
 5 effectum red-
 do.
 6 See, to spare
 his labour.
 7 i. e. your end.

Of the Rose.

The Rose is a great Ornament of a garden. i. e. it ex-
 Garden, it 1 surpasses the Violet ceeds.
 in sweetnes, and most other flow-
 ers in the beauty of its leaves; Nature has
 2 guarded it as a treasure with 3 prickles on 2 See to have
 all sides, yet it is 4 plucked by every one a guard.
 that passes by; the Maiden fills her bosom 3 aculeis, sti-
 with it, and the Country-fellow when he mulus.
 goes abroad and would seem 5 fine, wears 4 carpor,
 it on his hat. The Poets say it had its 5 ornatus.
 redness from Adonis his blood, from whence
 6 it sprung; and possibly it had its sweet- 6 nascor.
 ness from the breath of Venus, while she
 sighed and lamented over him. It flouri-
 shes 7 most in the month of June, and then 7 plerunque.
 presently fades and dies, 8 pity so 9 fine a 8 haud æquum.
 flower should have no longer life. 9 pulcher.

Of a Cock.

A Cock is one of the most beautiful of
 Fowls, upon his head he wears a
 comb red as 1 Coral, his neck is be- 1 Cornu.
 set with glistering feathers, upon his legs
 he carries his arms wherewith he assaults 2 sui generis.
 2 those of his kind, that without his leave hostes.
 enter his 3 territories. He 4 struts and ad- 3 fines.
 mires himself when he is among the Hens 4 Superbis.
 his concubines, whom he 5 tempts abroad 5 illicita
 with him, and treats usually at the Barn
 door

Examples of Exercises, &c.

6 *dulciolum.*

7 *write ac for*
with when it
follows the
same.

door or dung-hil, with mean fare, but such as they love better than Dates or 6 Sugar-plums. He sleeps usually under the same roof 7 with his Master, and to the Country man is instead of a Clock, for he crows almost at every hour of the night; but at break of the day he never ceases, as if he were solicitous to wake the lazy Servants, and tell them 'tis time to rise.

Of a Bull.

1 *ramosus.*

2 *rectus.*

3 *vagor.*

4 *for midandus.*

5 *fulco.*

6. *terra.*

7 *the Kalends*
of October.

8 He is brought

into the Mar-

ket place, and

being tyed to

an Iron ring.

9 exposed to

the fury of

the dogs.

A Bull is one of the strongest of Beasts, on his forehead he carries a pair of Horns not 1 branched as the Harts, but sharp and 2 right on, with which he both defendeth himself, and assaults his enemy. He 3 rangeth usually in the pastures among the Cows, where, if he meet his Rival, there begins a most 4 dreadful fight; when he is angry, he roars and scrapes, and 5 tears up the 6 Mole-hills with his horns. 7. About *Michaelmas* time he is brought to the ring and 9 baited with dogs, and afterwards dies by a knock of the Butchers Ax.

Of

Examples of Epistles.

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Of Epistles.

AN Epistle is a writing that contains the talk or discourse of persons absent.

Those that write of Epistles reckon up several kinds; as Narratory, where we tell of any thing done. Petitory, where we ask something. Commendatory, where we recommend any person; and many such like. But in the Examples which we shall set down, we shall content our selves with such confused and trifling matter, as boyes use to talk among themselves; for they are the persons to whom we must accommodate all we write here.

The Ancient Latins used to set the names both of him that wrote, and him that was wrote to, at the beginning of their Epistles; and are followed by the most admired men of the latter Age; as, Erasmus, Budæus, Sir Thomas More, Scaliger, Vives, and the rest; and therefore the Reader must not be displeased if what follows here in imitation of them, seem a little uncouth, and not fitted to the present way of writing in England; for though we write in English words, yet we do it with a design, that boys may thereby learn how to indite their Latin Letters.

Examples.

* John Seaman to William † Smith
sendeth greeting.

* Pelagius.
† Faber.

IS now a year well nigh (dear Will)
since I saw you, and with what trouble of mind I have born the want of you,

Examples of Epistles.

you may perhaps guess, if ever you were separated from any one so long that you loved so much. 'Twas the fear of the Pox I know that drove you away from us, and now the spreading of that disease is ceased, why should we † still be kept a sunder? I hope that day wil come ere long, when we shall see || one another, (and which was ever a great pleasure to me) * play together. Given at Bury the fiftenth of the Kalends of March, in the year of our Lord, 1675.

† *disjungere.*

|| *nos invicem.*

* *colludo.*

J. S. to W. S. senderth greeting.

1 were beaten.

2 it was told me.

3 that it might be known to all.

4 'Tis a wonderful thing.

5 pain or grief.

6 Creó.

7 voluptas.

THis day the Drums 1 beat up and down the Town. I wondred what should be the matter; 2 but was told, that there were two Fencers that intended to fight upon a Stage, and the Drums beat only 3 to give notice, that if any had a mind they might go and see them. 4 'Tis strange that there should be found any men that would fight and feel 5 smart and lose blood; not that they are angry, and desire to hurt one another, but to 6 make others 7 sport. But the riddle is quickly solved, they get mony, a present remedy for all their wounds, and which presently supplies what they so freely lose, being, as one sayes, both Blood, and Life, and Soul to mortal wien. Given from my study at Bury, the fifth of the Nones of March.

Tho.

Thomas † Talk-well to Henry Do-
little sendeth greeting.

† Tulliolus.
* Argus.

TIS very unpleasant news, which I heard lately (*my dear Harry*) that you are about to leave us and the School, and for no other Reason, but that you begin to perceive that if you be a learned Scholar, you must take pains; it were fine indeed, if when the Master readeth and you open your mouth instead of your ears, it should presently be filled with all kind of eloquence, and you should speak Orations as learned as those of *Tully* or *Demosthenes*. But, *my Dear Harry*, that can't be; the way up the two headed hill is not so easie, thou mayest if thou pleasest go home, and whilst thy Father is abroad, bear thy Mother company; but within a short while thy Age will alter thy judgement, and thou wilt be ashamed of thy employment, and repent of thy laziness and folly as long as thou livest. Farewel, and if thou canst in time, be wise.

From Bury School the 6th. of the Kalends of August. An. Dom. 1676.

res ingrata.

a 2 learned.

3 pulchrum.

*4 i. e. be done
5 which leadeth
up.*

*6 i. e. fit with
thy Mother.*

*7 it will shame
thee.*

*8 it will repent
thee.*

William * Walk-abroad to Simon * Liber.
† Shut-up sendeth greeting.

† Claudius.

IAm at length by the great importunity of my Mother, both with the leave of my Father and Master I got into the Country; whilst I was at School and saw nothing but the dry and dusty Pavement,

2 *rosa primula.*3 *bellis.*4 *spectat.*5 *viridarium.*

6 are fed.

7 *se in vicem.*8 *minæ.*9 *i. e.* with10 *Mares.*

11 in the midst

12 *Grex.*13 *herodicus.*14 *animum despondeo.*15 *reversus.*16 *ad suos.*17 *Græca lingua.*18 *Præsto.*19 *Argopolis**vacunoputeus.*20 *pagus.*

I knew not what time of the year it was; but here the ground is every where scattered with 2 Primroses and 3 Daisies; from the neighbouring Woods the Blackbird and Nightingal fill our ears with most pleasant singing. The house where we are 4 faces a 5 Green, where there are Geese 6 feeding with their Goslings, which when they come near 7 one another make as great a noise as the two Armies of the Romans and Carthaginians did at Cannæ: The 8 Geese and Goslings stand still 9 not without much fear, and discourse of the event of the battel, whilst the 10 Ganders, like two Champions, meet one another 11 half way, and enter a most fierce fight, but it continues not long. The Conqueror with great noise and clapping of wings flies to his 12 company, and tells them of his 13 brave doings, whilst the other being full of shame and sorrow, 14 sneaks and hangs down his head, but 15 being 16 got to his friends he mutters I know not what; possibly if I had listned well, I might have understood it as well as I do, 17 Greek. Had *Homer* been 18 by we had surely had a Poem of this Battle as long as his *Ilias*; but thou knowest *Simon*, I am no Poet, nor understand any other feet, but those that carry me. Farewel, if thou canst in so close a place. From my *Uncles house* 19 at *Easewel* in the 20 County of *Suffolk*, the 6th of the *Kalends* of *March*.

James

James * Love-brother to Richard † All- * *Philadelphus*
good sendeth greeting. † *Pancalis.*

I Have a little Brother, that 1 ere long 1 *brevi.*
will 2 come to your School; when he 2 will go.
does, I intreat you that you would
take him into your familiarity and ac-
quaintance, and let him have the same
place in your favour as once I had when I
was your School-fellow. He is little, and
3 so liable to the injuries of 4 pert and do- 3 *obnoxious.*
mineering boys; and I am afraid he is not 4 *petulans.*
so well instructed, but that his lesson will be
oft times too hard for him: You I know
are both learned and stout, and may be a
guard to him in the one, and a help to him
in the other. Farewel. *Given at my Fathers*
house, the 5th. of the Nones of March, An. Dom.
1676.

Francis * Forward to Leonard † Loth- * *Gnarus.*
to't sendeth Greeting. † *Lentulus.*

I Am sorry to hear, after your joy, that
you are got into a new Form, that you
are now offended with the hardness of
of your lesson. You can't read, much less
decline Greek words. I tell thee *Leonard,*
whatsoever I yet undertook, I found it al-
wayes hard at * first: if you can but indure * at the begin-
a while and be diligent, you will find all *ning.*
things every day more easie to you, and
that every thing that now affrights you will
after a few months be a pleasure and de-
light to yo. Farewel. *Given from my Study*
at St. Edmondsbury in Suffolk, the 5th of the
Nones of March.

† Discretus.
* Pamphilus.

Giles † Choofe-well to Henry * Hug-all
sendeth Greeting.

1. moneo.
2. converfor.

3. heri vesperi.
4. Fama.

5 i. e. a boy of
a good nature.
6 amicitia.
7 aliquam rati-
onem habeo.

8 magis consulo.

9. Ita certo habeo

I Believe (Harry) thou hast oft heard
our Master I advise us, that we should
play among our selves and not 2 keep
company with the rude boys of the Town;
and yet, if my sight failed me not, I saw
thee 3 yesternight walking with a Town-
boy of no very good 4 report. I know
5 i. e. a boy of thou 5 art a good natur'd Boy, and canst
a good nature. not easily refuse any bodies 6 kindness,
6 amicitia. that offers it unto thee; but surely thou
7 oughtest 7 a little to regard what our Ma-
ster sayes, and 8 have more care of thy
self; for no mischeif is greater than that
which arises from a bad conversation.
Thou hast heard oft enough, I beleive,
That he that lives with a Cripple will learn
to halt, and 9 you may be sure, that he
that converses with one of evil manners
will by little and little grow like him. Fare-
wel. *Given from my Study at my Unkles house*
in the Cook-row, the 14th. of the Kalends of
of April, A. D. 1675.

* Veridicus.
† Tardivena.

Thomas * Tell-troth to Christopher
† Come-late sendeth Greeting.

1. Convenio.

WE are I met at School again
(*dear Come-late*) and have
said our task, and done all things that our
Master required of us; only thou art
wanting. I know, when thou comest, what
excuses thou wilt make, *The horses were*
employed.

employed, there were some friends at thy Fathers house, and they would not let thee come, But I know the truth, thy own laziness is the cause of thy stay. Thou hast been idle a long while, and now 2 art loth to thy book again. Fie on thee, when wilt thou learn to be wise? every moment of time which thou 3 foolest away at home, being well spent at School, would be worth a Talent of Gold, but it may be thou carest not that I should 4 advise thee, and therefore I bid thee farewell. Given from Bury School the 4th. of the Kalends of April, 1576.

2 agre trahor.

3 spendest foolishly.

4 counsel, or admonish.

Mark || Moderate to Francis † Fruit-eater sendeth Greeting. || Moderatus. † Pomivorus.

T I S now Autumn, and there 1 are Apples, Pears, Plums, Goosberries, Cherries 2 to be sold almost in every 3 corner of the street, if thou 4 carest for thy health set a guard upon thy mouth, for these beautiful and pleasant 5 fruits, that intice you so much to eat 6 them, carry whole 7 Armies of diseases in them (as the 8 Trojan Horse did armed Gracians) and if suffered to enter into the body will destroy it; not that I would have thee wholly abstain. There is measure in all things, which if thou keepest, thou wilt keep also two things besides, thy money and thy health. Farewel. Given at Bury the 15th. of the Kalends of Oct. 1676.

1 are set out prosto.

2 venalis,

3 every place where three wayes meet,

trivium.

4 consulo.

5 poma.

6 themselves.

7 agmina.

8 equis durius durateus, vel Trojanus.

Of T H E M E S.

T hose that write of Themes, make usually these seven parts :

1. *The Proposition, whereby the sense of the Theme is declared in more clear and perspicuous words.*
2. *The Reason, why the Proposition is thought to be true.*
3. *The Confirmation, by which that Reason is strengthened.*
4. *The Similitude, by which we illustrate or make plain what is said, by the like case in some other thing.*
5. *The Example, by which we instance in some particular man, or tribe of men, to have done or suffered the same.*
6. *The Testimony, being a saying of some ancient Author, that has spoke to the same sense or purpose.*
7. *The Conclusion, which naturally follows from what has been before said. We will give you one or two Examples.*

Ex.

Examples of Themes according to
the foregoing Method,

T H E M E. I.

Soon enough if well enough.

Sat cito si sat bene.

1. *Prop.* **T**oo much hast is for the most part very 1 mischievous to 1 *incommodus* a man in doing business. or *inimicus*.
2. *Reason.* Because when any one makes hast, he usually neglects or forgets something necessary to that which he is about to do.
3. *Confirm.* But if any one would 2 have a thing done well, 3 he must be sure to omit nothing requisite to the doing of it. 2 that any thing should be done well. 3 let him see; or take heed that he omit.
4. *Similitude.* As the Bitch that makes too much hast brings forth her whelps blind: So he that will not take due time to perfect his work, 4 must needs bring it forth lame and imperfect. 4 *necesse habeo*.
5. *Example.* *Flaminius* the Roman General, making too much hast. to overcome *Hannibal* was 5 beaten by him but *Fabius* by delaying and putting off fighting, till he saw an 6 advantage, drove that bold *Carthaginian* out of Italy. 5 overcome. 6 an opportunity.

6. *Testi-*

7 moneo.

6. *Testimony.* Well did he therefore 7 advise, that said, *Hast slowly.*7. *Conclus.* For every thing is done soon enough that is done well enough.

T H E M E I I.

The Covetous man is alwayes in want. *Semper avarus eget.*

1 to be poor.

2 Although the mony be very near, or nearest to him.

3 laxes it up,
in *quo pono.*
4 subinde, or
identidem.5 herbs, lettu-
ces.1. *Prop.* **N**O man judges more rightly of himself than the Covetous man; he thinks himself always 1 in want, and he really is so.2. *Reason.* For, 2 be the money never so near him in his bags, his chest, his cupboard; if he cannot, or, which is all one, dares not use it, he is certainly as poor as he that has none at all.3. *Confirm.* 'Tis the man that uses his mony; not he that 3 hoords it up, and 4 now and then looks on't, that is the true owner of it.4. *Simili.* As *Tantalus*, though standing in the midst of waters, is always thirsty, so the Covetous man, though in the midst of large possessions, is alwayes poor.5. *Examp.* *Menedemus* in *Terence*, though the owner of a large estate, while he took nothing of it to himself, but rose early and went to bed late, and ploughed and sowed, and eat nothing but bread and 5 fallets, was even in as bad a condition as if he had had nothing.6. *Testim.*

Examples of Themes.

III

6. *Testim.* Well said Seneca, The Covetous man wants as well what he has, as what he has not.
7. *Conclus.* Therefore it must needs be, That the Covetous man is always in want.

This is the way which is usually prescribed for the making of Themes; but among all the boys that ever came under my directions, I could very rarely get any rightly to observe it. They would indeed very readily write *Propositio*, *Ratio*, *Confirmatio*, upon the Margin of their Paper, but what they wrote as referring to each of them, was strangely disagreeable to what it should have been: They did as Horace speaks of some unskilful Poets, cross and misplace every thing.

Delphinum filvis appingunt, fluctibus aprum.

They mind not order, do things as they hap;
Place Fish with Faunus, Boar in Neptune's lap.

For the sake therefore of those, who cannot understand how to deliver their thoughts agreeable to so exact a method, we will set down some other Examples in a more confused manner, and more like to such as boys usually make, and I am fain to be content to relieve from my Scholars.

EX

Examples of Themes.

Examples of Themes in a more
loose and free method.

T H E M E I.

The gifts of Fortune are easily lost.
Lubrica sunt Fortunæ dona.

1 with a free
hand.
2 given.
3 fair.

4 *appellat.*
5 it pleases
Fortune.

6 consumed by
fire.

7 *aquor. cum*
Dat.

8 broken up,
rumpor, referor,

6 *corripior.*

THe Judgement of the common sort
of men is usually mistaken, but it no-
where seems more worthy to be con-
demned, than when they admire the ri-
ches and happiness of great men, those up-
on whom fortune hath smiled and 1 boun-
tifully 2 bestowed her gifts. The things in-
deed they possess are splendid and 3 gay,
their Garments shine with Gold, their Ta-
bles are filled with all kind of delicate
Meats, their Houses adorned with most cost-
ly 4 stuff. But they possess them no longer
than 5 Fortune pleases, who oft gives with
one hand, and takes away with the oth-
er, smiles and frowns in the same moment.
He that is rich and in great Honour to day
cannot be sure that he shall be so to mor-
row. Men that stand in high places, are
somerimes before they think on't suddenly
cast down; and the rich mans great and
stately buildings; in a few hours are oft
times 6 burnt down, and 7 made even with
the ground; his coffers 8 ranack'd and
spoiled, his flocks and herds 9 smitten with
the

the 10 rot and 11 murrain, and is himself 10 *tabes*,
left as poor as when he possessed nothing. 11 *lues*.
Whatsoever Fortune gives, she can as
easily take away, and she oft times doth.
Her good will is unconstant, and her gifts
are slippery.

T H E M E I I.

After Rain comes fair weather.

Post imbres Sol.

TH E Poets say of the three 1 Ladies of 1 *Parca*.
Destiny, that they 2 spin the thread 2 *torqueo*.
of every mans life; and that part
of life which is happy and prosperous
3 runs into a white thread, and the con- 3 goes, *abeo*.
trary into a black; which who so beholds,
at the end of every ones life he shall find
the thread 4 particoloured. For there is 4 not of the
no man so prosperous and happy, but he same colour.
has many unfortunate and sad dayes; and
on the contrary no man so miserable and
distressed, but he has some times of re-
freshment and pleasure. Good therefore
is the advice of the Poet, *hope in adversi-*
ty that a better time will come, *fear in*
prosperity that there may come a worse.
For there is no man through the whole
course of his life either happy or mise-
rable; *prosperity* and *adversity* by turns
succeed one another, as rain does fair
weather, and fair weather rain.

T H E M E.

T H E M E I I I.

There is no trust to be given to
outward appearance.

Fronti nulla Fides.

- 1 species.
2 other.
3 *re vera.*

- 4 *Insilium.*
5 fisher.
6 *condio.*
7 fowler.
8 *auceps.*

- 8 *contemplor.*

- 9 *munus.*

- 10 will see or
will take heed.

HE that is wise usually tries all things thoroughly, and is not easily deceived with the outward appearance of them. For many things appear to be otherwise than indeed they are. *All is not gold* (as they say) *that glisters*, nor is every one thy friend, that speaks thee fair. Under a beautiful face there oft times lurks a very mischeivous and wicked heart; and fair speeches frequently carry with them very evil purposes. In the bait which the Angler so diligently dresses and prepares for the fishes palate, there is hid a deadly hook; and the Bird-catcher never feeds Birds, but when he intends to catch them: and when he sets up his Looking-Glass in the fields, 'tis for another purpose than that the Larks may see themselves. Those that were wise among the *Trojans* never feared the *Greeks* more, then when they brought them Presents and every circumspect man, when any one offers him bread in one hand (being ever mindful of the Proverb) will be sure that he has not a stone in the other; and as no credit is to be given to outward pretences, so he will give none.

English

English words so set in order
under several heads, as if
rightly turned into Latin, e-
very line will easily run into
(as the first step of Poetry)
an Adonic verse, i. e. a Da-
ctil and Spondee. Only let
the Scholar observe, that the
words written in a different
letter, are not to be turned in-
to Latin.

Of a Star.

1. A Star || on high
2. Doth afford † light
3. To men standing below.

|| in high,
in alto.
† lights.

Of the Wood.

1. The Wood gives a shade,
2. And it affords a Den
3. To filthy Bears.

Of

Of Adonis.

¶ is fallen.

† i. e. Venus.

1. Fair Adonis
2. Is || dead, alas!
3. By the cruel tooth
4. Of a death-bringing Boar.
5. For the sake of him,
6. † The Ciprian girl
7. Pours out Rivers,
8. Alas! of tears,
9. (Alas!) of tears.
10. Rivers until
11. Her little eye is read.

Of Books.

¶ Volvo.

¶ Mare.

1. * Turn over little Books
2. In the night, and in the day,
3. Turn over || Virgil!
4. And Juvenal.
5. O sweet Virgil!
6. O excellent Virgil!
7. The Sun arising,
8. The Sun setting,
9. Turn over Virgil.

Of a Rose.

1. The Rose is fair.
2. The Rose is sweet.
3. It grows in the Garden.
4. It is plucked from thence.
5. The fair * Maid
6. Then rejoyceth to her self,
7. When she can it
8. Hide in *her* paps.
9. Oft the young man
10. Carries *it* in *his* mouth,
11. And thinks from thence
12. To turn the eyes.
13. Of *his* || Sweet-heart,
14. That *she* may * behold him.
15. O fair Rose!
16. O sweet Rose!
17. If thy life
18. Were longer,
19. Thou Rose wouldst stand
20. The Glory of flowers,
21. And the glory of the Garden.

* or girl.

|| sweet friend.
* Cerno.

Of

Of Diana.

- ¶ In these two lines with this note { before, the words are mingled for two verses.
 a girl.
 b searches.
 lustro.
 c quæcunque.
 but here there must be a time-
 fis, the word broke in the
 midst, and sera put between.
 d Here the words are put out of their natural order, and
 the young Scholar in making them in Latin must mind to place them right, that is, thee in the 23 line after know in the 27.
 e densus.
 f silva.
1. Chaste Diana
 2. Girt with a quiver,
 3. ¶ } And a attended with
 4. } A pack of Dogs.
 5. Wanders through the Wood,
 6. And b beats the fields.
 7. And if any den
 8. She finds any where,
 9. She raises from thence
 10. c Whatsoever beast
 11. Is hid therein ;
 12. Whether it be a cruel Lion,
 13. Or it be a Bear.
 14. She both bends her bow,
 15. And brandisheth her spear.
 16. With her bow afar off
 17. With her Spear at hand,
 18. She wounds him ;
 19. Whether he be a cruel Lion,
 20. Or he be a Bear.
 21. Oh brave Diana !
 22. Oh fair Diana !
 23. d Thee every wood,
 24. And every forest
 25. And high grove,
 26. And e dark f thicket,
 27. Rejoyce to know.
 28. Every tree,
 29. Ash, Alder,
 30. Poplar, Elm,
 31. Oak and Maple,
 32. When they see thee nigh

33. To g set thy steps.
34. h Bow their heads.
35. i Thee every dog,
36. || Bold Ravener,
37. Stout Whisker,
38. † Sweet-tongu'd Chanter.
39. Tiger and Huntres.
40. Lightfoot and Royster,
41. And Tracer,
42. And Kill-Buck.
43. Rejoyce to see.
44. And you calling *them*
45. That *they* should follow
46. You making haste
47. Into the high wood ;
48. With k baying *they* fill
49. The wide air.
50. And *with* a joyful foot
51. *They* strive to run.

g *tendo.*
 h *nod* with
 their top.
 i *i. e.* Every
 dog, &c. re-
 joyce to see
 thee.
 || *For those*
names of Dogs
see the story of
Akron in the
third book of
Ovid's Meta-
morphosis.
 † *sweet.*
 k *with their*
 voices.

In the following Examples the former line is to be turned into an Hexameter, the latter into a Pentameter verse.

Of Apples.

In Latin, It

A few Apples indeed do not hurt the doth delight a
 health of a boy ; boy.
 But alas! a / boy doth delight to m carap- m to devour.
 ples too much.

Of

Examples of Verses.

2.
Of Birds-nests.

(and there,
A Boy searcheth out Blackbirds nest here
And rejoyceth when he can see them.

3.
Of a Top.

*for which be-
cause tis made *Oh* foolish boy! why do you love to whip
of wood you when as *you* may think your self (ra-
may say *lignum*. ther to have deserved stripes.

4.
Of a Candle.

(the night:
A Candle affords light in the darkness of
And it supplies the place of the absent
(Sun.

5.
Of the Wood.

The wood gives a staff to the old man, the
(Wood gives a nest to the bird.
A shadow to the wearied man, and n tim-
(ber to the o Carpenter.

6.
Of the Day.

In the day all things are seen by the clear
(light of the Sun.
Nor doth any one going fear to stumble.

7.
Of Phaethon.

Phaethon attempted to guide the horses of
(the Sun in the Heavens.
Phaethon was tumbled headlong out of the
(heavens.

8.
Of the proud Frog.

In times past the proud Frog attempted
(p) to make her self as big as an Ox. p to equal,
The proud Frog was † broken a pieces ^{as was.}
(in the midst. † *dirumpor* or
dirumpor.

9.
The Moral.

That you do not any thing boldly, q *Minerva* q above your
(being unwilling. natural
Both *Phaeton* teaches, and the proud Frog strength, skill,
(teaches. or power.

10.
The Author to his little Scholar.

Thus far have I led you : Now try r to set r fix.
(your steps
Sure, if you can, s by your self, and with s alone.
(out a guide.

F I N I S.

G

That

That there may be need of no other Book to the use of
 this besides the Grammar, see here an Index or
 Table of all the English words contained in it,
 And the proper Latin words fitted to them, and
 that the Scholar may be the more sure to hit the
 right word, the Page is for the most part also not-
 ed to which it belongs; if the young Collectors
 thereof have made any omissions or mistakes, those
 that are older, 'tis hoped will pardon them.

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 23 *Covetous*, Avarus, a, um.
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 79 *a Councillor*, Senator, oris.
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 28 *the Courſe*, Curſus, us.
 96 *the Court*, Aula, æ.
 36 *to Court*, Ambio, is.
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 52 *Courteſie*, Humanitas, is.
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 25 Democritus, Democritus, i.
 30 Demosthenes, Demosthenes.
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 17 to Deny, Nego, as.
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 17 *More*, Plus, uris.
 12 *the Morning*, Mane.
 82 *to Morrow*, cras.
 19 *for the Most part*, Plurimumque.
 31 *a Mother*, Mater, tris.
 47 *a Motion*, Motus, us.
 25 *to Move*, Moveo, es.
 81 *a Mouse*, Mus, uris.

M U

80 *Much*, Frequens, tis.
 16 *to be Much*, Grassor, aris.
 19 *a Multitude*, Multitudo, inis.
 54 *Murmering*, Musmur, uris.
 114 *the Myrrer*, Lues, is.
 43 *Murther*, Homicidium, i.
 17 *the Muses*, Musæ, arum.
 71 *Musick*, Musica, cæ.

N A

93 *A Nail*, Unguis, is.
 23 *a Name*, Nomen, inis.
 78 *Narrow*, Angustus, a, um.
 18 *Nature*, Natura, æ.
 61 *Natural*, Naturalis, is.
 9 *Naughty*, Malus, a, um.

N E

12 *Near*, Prope.
 73 *Nearer*,

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73 *Neaver*, Propius.
 55 *a Neck of land*, Isthmus, mi.
 14 *Necessary*, Necessarius, a, um.
 54 *to Need*, Egeo, es.
 24 *Need*, Opus.
 35 *Negligent*, Negligen, tis.
 19 *Negligence*, Negligentia, æ.
 20 *to Neglect*, Negligo, is.
 8 *to Neigh*, Hinnios, is.
 12 *a Neighbour*, Vicinus, ni.
 104 *Neighbouring*, Propinquus, a, um.
 54 *Neptune*, Neptunus.
 94 *a Nest*, Nidus, di.
 14 *a Net*, Rete, is.
 11 *Never*, Nunquam.
 67 *Newark*, Noverca, æ.
 90 *Newmarket-heath*, Campus Novoforensis.
 31 *Next Neighbour*, Affinis, is, is.

N I

27 *a Night*, Nox, &is.
 15 *a Nightingale*, Luscinia, æ.
 25 *Nile*, Nilus, li.
 9 *Nimble*, Celer, adj.
 25 *Nimbly*, Celeriter,

N O

32 *No ways just*, Prorsus iniquus, a, um.
 63 *Noble*, Nobilis, le.

30 *No body*, Nemo,
 20 *None*, Nullus, a, um.
 19 *Nones*, Nonæ, arum.
 35 *Noon*, Meridies, ei.
 71 *Northumberland-men*, Northumbrienses, ium.
 11 *Nothing*, Nihil.
 42 *a nought*, Nihili.

N U

54 *to Number*, Numero, as.
 54 *a Nut*, Nux, nucis.

O A.

9 **A** *N Oak*, Robur, oris.

O B

49 *to Obiect*, Objicio, cis.
 55 *Obstinate*, Pertinax, acis, adj.
 49 *to Obtrude*, Intrudo, is.

O C

80 *Octavius Casar*, Octavius Casar.
 19 *October*, October, ris.

O F

13 *to Offend*, Pecco, as.
 19 *an Offender*, Peccator, oris.
 30 *to Offer*, Offero, fere.
 33 *an Office*, Officium, i.
 39 *an Off-spring*, Proles, lis.
 12 *Of*, Sape.

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- 14 *Old*, Antiquus, a, um.
 32 *an Old man*, Senex, senis.
 88 *an Old Woman*, Anus.
 36 *Old age*, Senectus, tutis.
 67 *an Olive*, Oliva, vā.
 25 *Olympian*, Olympius, a, um.

O M

- 109 *to Omit*, Omitto, is.

O N

- 31 *at Once*, Simul.
 9 *One another*, Sui invicem.
 12 *Only*, Solum or Tantum.

O P

- 24 *to Open*, Aperio, is.
 49 *to Oppose*, Oppugno, as.

O R

- 24 *an Orator*, Orator, oris.
 12 *Or*, Aut.
 80 *an Orchard*, Pomarium, i.
 45 *to Order*, Moderor, aris.
 76 *Ordinary*, Communis, ne.
 36 *the Orgies*, Orgia, orum.
 29 *an Original*, Origo, inis.
 26 *an Ornament*, Ornamentum, ti.

O T

- 14 *Other*, Alius, a, um.

O U

- 61 *to Overcome*, Vinco, is.
 55 *to be Overcome*, Vincor, eris.
 17 *Ovid's Metamorphosis*, Ovidii Metamorphosis.
 11 *Out*, E. or Ex.
 5 *to Out-run*, Præcurro, is.
 17 *to Owe*, Debeo, es.
 68 *an Owner*, Dominus, ni.

O X

- 28 *an Ox*, Bos, bovis.
 67 *Oxford*, Oxonium, i.

O Y

- 22 *an Oyster*, Oystrea, æ.

P A

- 13 **A** *Pace*, Gradus, us.
 90 **A** *to Pace*, Toluto, as.
 118 *a Pack*, Agmen, inis.
 37 *Pains*, Opera, æ.
 110 *a Pair*, Par, ris.
 73 *a Palace*, Palatium, i.
 114 *a Palate*, Palatum, i.
 11 *Pale*, Pallidus, a, um.
 117 *a Pap*, Mamma, æ.
 14 *Paper*, Charta, æ.
 23 *a Parent*, Parens, tis.
 41 *to Pass*, Examino, as.

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- 15 *a Part*, Pars, tis.
 54 *a Partaker*, Particeps, is.
 55 *Partiality*, Studium Partium.
 18 *to Pass away*, Prætereo, is.
 94 *Pasture*, Pascuum, i.
 18 *a Path*, Callis, lis.
 43 *a Partridge*, Perdix, icis.
 16 *a Patron*, Patronus, ni.
 103 *a Pavement*, Pavimentum, ti.
 27 *Paul*, Paulus, li.
 16 *Pausanias*, Pausanias, æ.

P E

- 61 *a Pear*, Pyrum, ri.
 93 *a Pen-knife*, Scalpellum, li.
 28 *Perfect*, Perfectus, a, um.
 42 *Perhaps*, Forte.
 26 *Perimele*, Perimele, es.
 105 *Pert*, Petulans, tis.
 30 *Peter*, Petrus, tri.

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- 25 *Pharus*, Pharus, ri.
 44 *a Pheasant*, Phasianus, ni.
 25 *Pheres*, Pheres, etis, vel etos.
 16 *Philip*, Philippus, i.
 17 *Philosophy*, Philosophia, æ.
 26 *Phlegm*, Phlegma, tis.
 22 *Phosphorus*, Phosphorus, ri.

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- 16 *a Picture*, Imago, inis.
 34 *to Pierce*, Penetro, as.
 73 *a Pillar*, Columna, æ.
 78 *a Pillow*, Pulvinar, aris.
 70 *Pish*, Apage.
 64 *a Pismire*, Formica, æ.
 23 *to Pity*, Misereor, eris.

P L

- 86 *to Place*, Loco, as.
 22 *a Place*, Locus, ci.
 23 *to Plague*, Crucio, as.
 12 *a Plant*, Planta, æ.
 11 *to Play*, Ludo, is.
 11 *Pleasant*, Jucundus, a, um.
 22 *most Pleasant*, Jucundissimus, a, um.
 23 *to Please*, Placeo, es.
 65 *Plenty*, Copia, æ.
 28 *a Plough*, Aratrum, tri.
 14 *a Plough-Coulter*, Culter, tri.
 14 *a Plough-Share*, Vomer, eris.
 61 *a Plum*, Pruna, æ.

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- 30 *a Poet*, Poeta, æ.
 115 *Poetry*, Poësis, is.
 40 *Pompey*, Pompeius, i.
 20 *the Poor*, Pauper, æ.
 118 *a Poplar*, Populus, li.
 110 *Possession*, Possessio, onis.
 17 *Poverty*, Paupertas, tis.

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- 15 *a Pound*, Carcer, cris.
 116 *to Pour out*, Effundo, is.
 34 *Power*, potestas, tis.
 17 *the Pox*, Variolæ, ar-
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- 11 *Praise*, Laus, dis.
 12 *to Prate*, Garrio, is.
 21 *Prayers*, Preces, cum.
 9 *a Preacher*, Orator, oris.
 37 *to Prefer*, præferro, fers.
 94 *a Preparation*, præpara-
 tio, onis.
 53 *Preposterous*, præposter-
 us, a, um.
 12 *Present*, præsens, tis.
 24 *Presently*, Statim.
 56 *in the Presence*, being pre-
 sent, præsens.
 114 *a Pretence*, Species, ei.
 66 *Pretended*, Fictus, a, um.
 29 *Precious*, pretiosus, a,
 um.
 66 *to Price*, pingo, is.
 30 *Pride*, Superbia, æ.
 104 *a Primrose*, primula,
 veris.
 24 *a Prince*, princeps, ipis.
 9 *a Privet*, Lygustrum, tri.
 15 *to Procure*, Consilio, as.
 23 *to Profit*, Commodo, as.
 33 *Profitable*, Utilis, lis.
 37 *a Progenitour*, progeni-
 tor.
 67 *to Promise*, promitto, is.

- 26 *Progress*, progressus, us
 17 *the Property*, proprie-
 tas, tatis.
 113 *Prosperity*, Res prof-
 peræ.
 16 *Protegenes*, protegenes.
 9 *Proud*, Superbus, a, um.
 64 *to Provide*, provideo, es.
 64 *Provident*, providus, a,
 um.
 29 *to Provoke*, Laccio, as.

P U

- 44 *Publick*, publicus, a, um
 11 *a Pudding*, Fartum, ti.
 25 *to pull out*, Evello, lis.
 25 *to Punish*, punio, is.
 23 *Punishment*, poena, æ.
 20 *to pursue*, persequor,
 cris.
 44 *a Puttock*, Milvus, vi.

P Y

- 25 *the Pyramides*, pyrami-
 des, um.

Q U

- 91 *Quickly*, Cito.
 17 *Quickness*, Acumen, inis.
 22 *Quiet*, Ques, etis.
 22 *Quietly*, Tranquille.
 14 *a Quil*, Calamus, mi.
 118 *a Quiver*, pharetra, æ.

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- 50 **R** Age, Furor, oris.
 100 **R** to Range, Vagor
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 112 to Ransack, Aperio, is.
 16 a Rape, Raptus, us.
 20 Rare, Rarus, a, um.
 197 a Raven, Corvus, vi.
 113 a Ravener, pampha-
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- 89 Readily, prompte.
 21 to be Read, Rubeo, es.
 38 to Recite, Recito, as.
 28 to Reckon, Habeo, es.
 42 to make Reckoning, Æ-
 stimo, as.
 20 to Recover, Revoco, as.
 9 a Reed, Arundo, inis.
 103 Refreshment, Recrea-
 tio, onis.
 11 to Refuse, Respuo, is.
 41 to Regard, Æstimo, as.
 26 to Reject, Rejicio, is.
 21 to Remember, Record-
 or, aris.
 12 to Remove, Moveo, es.
 20 to Repeat, Repeto, is.
 37 a Repeating, Repetitio,
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 17 to Report, Fero, fers.
 109 Requisite, Necessarius,
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- 26 to Rescuc, Libero, as.
 20 to Resist, Repugno, as.
 11 the Rest, Reliquus, a,
 um.
 24 to Restore, Repono, is.
 37 to Reverence, Revereor,
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- 16 Rhodes, Rhodus, di.
 25 Rhodians, Rhodenses.

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- 20 Rich, Dives, itis.
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 102 a Riddle, Ænigma, atis.
 25 a Rider, Eques, itis.
 100 Right on, Rectus, a, um.
 17 Rights, Sacra, orum.
 20 Righteous, Justus, a, um.
 26 a Ringle, Annulus, li.
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 54 a River, Fluvius, i.
 100 a Rival, Rivalis, lis.

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- 80 to Rob, Spolio, as.
 25 a Rod, Virga, æ.
 28 Rome, Roma, æ.
 29 a Roman, Romanus, a,
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 47 a Roof, Tectum, i.
 24 a Rose, Rosa, æ.
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50 *Ruggel*, *Asper*, a, um.

45 *to Rule*, *Tempero*, as.

57 *a Rumour*, *Rumor*, oris.

42 *a Rush*, *Floccus*, ci.

S A

85 *Sack*, *Vinum Hispanicum*.

45 *to Saddle*, *Sterno*, is.

66 *Safely*, *Tuto*.

20 *a Saint*, *Sanctus*, a, um.

16 *the Sake*, *Causa*, æ.

13 *the Same*, *Idem*,

46 *Savage*, *Sævus*, a, um.

15 *to Save*, *parco*, is.

39 *to be Saluted*, *Saluter*, aris.

S C

9 *a Scholar*, *Discipulus*, li.

12 *a School*, *Schola*, æ.

32 *a School-fellow*, *Condiscipulus*, li.

26 *Scipio*, *Scipio*, onis.

21 *a Scot*, *Scotus*, ti.

10 *to Scrape*, *Scalpo*, is.

S E

53 *the Sea-shore*, *Littus*, oris.

11 *Seasonable*, *Tempestivus*, a, um.

83 *a Seat*, *Locus*, ci.

13 *Second*, *Secundus*, a, um.

38 *to Secure*.

12 *to Sell*, *Vendo*, is.

11 *Seldome*, *Raro*.

28 *a Senator*, *Senator*, oris.

18 *to Separate*, *Separo*, as.

25 *a Sepulcher*, *Sepulchrum*, ri.

19 *the Seventh*, *Septimus*, a, um.

S H

20 *a shadow*, *Umbra*, æ.

19 *it sheweth*, *pudet*.

54 *a shell*, *Testa*, æ.

21 *a shell-fish*, *pisces testaceus*.

15 *to shine*, *Splendeo*, es.

11 *Shining*, *Splendidus*, a, um.

11 *a Shower*, *Imber*, bris.

21 *a Shoemaker*, *Calcearius*, i.

S I

21 *Sick*, *Ægrotus*, a, um.

21 *a Sign*, *Signum*, ri.

25 *Sight*, *Visus*, fus.

20 *to be Silent*, *Taceo*, es.

15 *Silent*,

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- 15 *Silent*, Tacitus, a, um.
 38 *Silver*, Argentum, i.
 22 *Sin*, Peccatum, ti.
 15 *to Sing*, Cano, is.
 12 *to Sit*, Sedeo, es.
 91 *Sixpence*, Teston, onis.
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- 24 *Skill*, Ars, tis.
 28 *Skilful*, Peritus, a, um.

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- 54 *Slack*, Tardus, a, um.
 98 *to Slacke*, Extinguo, is.
 83 *to Slip*, Labor, eris.
 79 *Slipery*, Labilis, lis.
 72 *a Sloven*, Sordidus, a, um.
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 9 *Slow*, Tardus, a, um.
 21 *a Sluggard*, Ignavus, a, um.

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- 102 *Smart*, Dolor, oris.
 51 *to Smell*, Oleo, es.

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- 13 *a Snails pace*, Gradus testudineus.
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- 2 *Sober*, Sobrius, a, um.
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 10 *Solicitous*, Sollicitus, us.

- 102 *to Solve*, Solvo, is.
 9 *Sometimes*, Aliquando.
 12 *So much*, Tamum.
 36 *Sooty*, Fuliginus, a, um.
 22 *Sut*, Genus, eris.
 17 *a Soul*, Anima, æ.
 17 *Sound*, Sanus, a, um.

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- 51 *Spain*, Hispania, æ.
 15 *a Sparrow*, Passer, eris.
 17 *Sparta*, Sparta.
 9 *to Speak*, Loquor, eris.
 20 *to Speak ill*, Vituperor, as.
 118 *a Spear*, Hasta, æ.
 24 *a Spectator*, Spectator, oris.
 29 *a Speech*, Oratio, onis.
 40 *Speechless*, Elinguis, is.
 18 *to Spend*, Consumo, is.
 51 *Spice*, Aroma, tis.
 83 *to Spit out*, Expuo, is.
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 112 *Splendid*, Splendidus, a, um.
 24 *Splendor*, Splendor, oris.
 15 *to Spoil*, Spolio, as.
 43 *the Spoils*, Spolia, orum.
 27 *Sport*, Ludus, di.
 25 *a Spur*, Calcar, aris. n.

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So much fam
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 24 *to Stand amazed*, Stupeo,
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 22 *a Star*, Stella, læ.
 17 *to Starve to death*, Fa-
 me interficio.
 71 *Stately*, Superbe.
 19 *Stature*, Statura, ræ.
 21 *to Stay*, Maneo. es.
 19 *a Step*, Gressus, us.
 51 *to Stink*, Oleo, es.
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 6 *a Stocking*, Caliga, æ.
 12 *a Stomach*, Stomachus, i.
 20 *a Stone*, Lapis, dis.
 23 *a Store*, Copia, x.
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 24 *Stout*, Fortis, is.
 11 *Strange*, Mirus, a, um.
 34 *a Stranger*, Alienus.
 42 *Straw*, Pilius, i.
 17 *a Street*, Vicus, ci.
 20 *Strength*, Vires, ium.
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 22 *to Strive*, Certo, as.
 38 *a Stroke*, Ictus, us.
 14 *Strong*, Robustus, a, um.
 29 *Studious*, Studiô.us, a,
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 18 *Study*, Studium, i.
 82 *to Stumble*, Tribo, as.

9 *Sturdy*, Pertinax, acis.
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 47 *to Succeed*, Subio, is.
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 70 *Suetonius*, Suetonius, i.
 23 *to Suffer*, Do, as or luo, is.
 105 *Suffolk*, Suffolcia, x.
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 31 *to Take heed*, Caveo, es.
 39 *to Take care of*, Curo, as.
 54 *to Take pains*, Subeo la-
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 14 *a Talion*, Unguis, is.
 23 *Tantalus*, Tantalus, li.
 30 *Tarquin*, Tarquinius, i.
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17 *Temperance*, Temperantia, z.

40 *Temperate*, Temperatus, a, um.

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26 *Taessander*, Theffander, dri.

65 *Therford*, Sitomagus, gi.

35 *Thick*, Crassus, a, um.

148 *a Thicket*, Sylva, z.

36 *a Thigh*, Crus, uris.

12 *to Think*, Puto, as.

11 *a Thing*, Res, ci.

23 *Thirsty*, Sitibundus, a, um.

31 *Thomas*, Thomas.

12 *Thou*, Tu, tui.

18 *a Thought*, Cogitatio, onis.

50 *Thrash*, Thraso, onis.

12 *Three*, Tres.

19 *Toreating*, Minz, arum.

143 *Thread*, Filum, li.

52 *Threescore*, Sexaginta.

26 *to Throw down*, Dejicio, is.

55 *to Thrust by*, Detrudo, is.

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120 *Timber*, Materies, ci.

12 *Time*, Tempus, oris.

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11 *Together*, Una, simul.

12 *a Tongue*, Lingua, z.

28 *a Tool*, Instrumentum, ti.

37 *a Tooth*, Dens, tis.

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23 *Torment*, Tormentum, ti.

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15 *to Tread down*, Calco, as.

26 *Trebia*, Trebia.

30 *a Tree*, Arbor, oris.

55 *a Trident*, Tridens, tis.

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24 *Tully*, Tullius, i.

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30 *Twenty*, Viginti.

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119 *Whisker*, *Aello*.

9 *White*, *Albus*, a, um.

37 *Whiteness*, *Candor*.

94 *Whitsunday*, *Penitentiæ*.

12 *Who*, *Qui*.

16 *Whole*, *Totus*, a, um.

43 *Wholly*,

The Index.

43 *Whole*, *Totus*, a, um.
9 *a Whortle-berry*, *Vaccini-*
um, i.

W I

20 *Wicked*, *Improbus*, a,
um.

26 *Wickedness*, *Scelus*, eris.

119 *Wide*, *Latus*, a, um.

16 *a Wife*, *Uxor*, oris.

30 *a Wild Beast*, *Fera*, a.

31 *William*, *Gulielmus*, mi.

36 *a Willow*, *Salicium*, ti.

9 *a Wind*, *Ventus*, ti.

36 *Wine*, *Vinum*, ni.

21 *Winter*, *Hyems*, mis.

18 *Wisdom*, *Sapientia*, a.

11 *to be Wise*, *Sapio*, is.

16 *Wisely*, *Sapienter*.

33 *Wiseft*, *Sapientissimus*,
a, um.

17 *Wit*, *Ingenium*, i.

W O

20 *a Woman*, *Mulier*, eris.

18 *to Wonder*, *Miror*, aris.

25 *a Wonder*, *Mirum*, ti.

31 *Wonderful*, *Mirus*, a, um.

38 *a Wood*, *Sylva*, a.

101 *a Wound*, *Vulnus*, eris.

21 *a Word*, *Verbum*, bi.

28 *a Work*, *Opus*, eris.

22 *a Workman*, *Faber*, bri.

24 *the World*, *Mundus*, di.

53 *to be Worth*, *Valeo*, es.

12 *Worthily*, *Merito*.

W R

24 *a Wrestler*, *Luctator*, omis.

19 *a Wretch*, *Miser*, a, um.

65 *to write*, *scribo*, is.

X E

17 **X** *Erxes*, *Xerxes*, is.

Y F

19 **A** *Year*, *Annus*, ni.

67 **A** *Yesterday*, *Heri*.

17 *Yester-night*, *Hesternæ*,
nox.

13 *Yet*, *Tamen*.

Y I

9 *to Yield*, *Cedo*, is.

Y O

28 *a Oak*, *Jugum*, gi.

67 *Tork*, *Eboracum*, ci.

33 *Younger*, *Minor ætate*.

27 *a Young-man*, *Juvenis*, is.

28 *a Youth*, *Adolescens*, tis.

Z E

95 **Z** *Zealously*, *Vehemen-*
ter.

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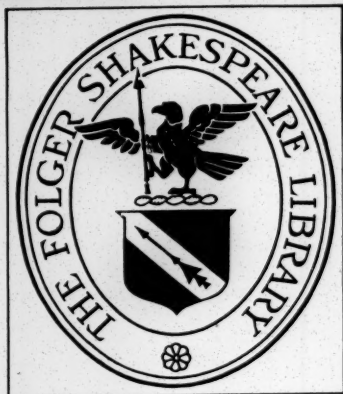
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